men ? Never. We subjoin an extract from Gov. Polk's Inaugural address, delivered at Nashville, on the 14th of October, 1839. The sentiments which he then avowed, he still en-We ask democratic abolitionists to read them, and judge whether they can prostitute their suffrages to the elevation prositute their surfages to the elevation of such a man. We shall have more to say of Mr. Polk's slavery views at our earliest leisure.—Signal of Liberty. It becomes the duty of all the States,

and especially of those whose Constitutions recognize the existence of domestic slavery, to look with watchfulness to the attempts which have been recently made to disturb the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. The agitation of the abolitionists can by no possibility produce good to any portion of the Union, and must, if persisted in, lead to incalculable mischief. The institution of domestic slavery, as it existed at the adoption of the Constitution of the U. States, and as it still exists in some of the mises of opinion and of interest upon the settlement of which all the old States became parties to the Compact and agreed to enter the Union. The new States were admitted into the Union upon an equal feeting with the old states, and are equally bound by the terms of the compact. Any attempt on the part of the Federal government to act upon the subject of slavery, as it exists within the States, would be a clear infraction of the Constitution; and to disturb it within the District of Columbia, would be a palpable violation of the public faith, as well as of the clear meaning and obvious intention of the framers of the Constitution. They intended to leave, and they did in fact, leave the subject to the exclusive regulation and action of the States and Territories within which slavery existed or might exist. They intend to place and they did in fact place it beyoud the pale of action within the constitutional power of the Federal Government. No power has been conferred upon the Federal Government, either by express grant or necessary implication, to take cognizance of, or in any manner, to the existence of which, in many of the States is expressly recognized by the con-

stitution of the United States. Whether the agitation we have recently witnessed upon this delicate and disturbing subject, has proceeded from a mistaken philanthropy, as may have been the case with a few misguided persons: or what there is. I regret to say, but too much reason to fear, from a desire on the part of many persons, who manifest by their conduct a reckless disregard of the harmony of the Union, and of the public good, to convert it into a political engine, with a view to control elections, its progress should be firmly resisted by all the constitutional means within the power of the State. The most casual observer of passing events cannot fail to have seen that modern Abolitionism, with rare and few exceptions among its advocates, has abolitionists are active political partizar of the country can no longer admit of doubt. They address themselves to the prepossessions and prejudices of the com- Judge does not know but that he shall apmunity in which they live, against slavery in the abstract, and, availing themselves of the prepossessions and prejudices, are struggling to control political events. All the lovers of the Union of the States, and all patriotic citizens, whether of the slaveholding or non-slaveholding States, who are ardently attached to our free institutions, must view with indignant reprobation the use made of such an unholy agithe Federal Legislature have been met in know how it is. the proper spirit, not only by Southern Representatives, but by a large portion of the Northern delegation in Congress. It is fortunate for the country, that, in the midst who, in the patriotic discharge of his high duties, has placed the seal of his unqualified condemnation upon any attempted ac- blood for such vile sinners as me. tion by congress upon the subject of slavery in any manner, or to any extent, whether existing within the States or within the District of Columbia. That he deserves and will receive the support of the States, and of the people, in every portion of the Union, in maintaining his uncompromising and publicly declared determination to preserve inviolate the compromises of the Federal Constitution and reserved rights of the slaveholding States on this subject, cannot be doubted.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN DELAWARE. Abolitionists are beginning to 'go south, as their kind advisers have so long recmore sympathy with us on account of this Hon. Bailie Peyton of Tennessee. carrying the war into Africa, is very probslavery in the Slave States are effectual if they tell well, as God grant they may; we expect soon to hear the cry of ' for-However, we hope hereafter we shall have War. more to do with it than heretofore, in its

held in Wilmington. in the heart of the town. The attendance their homes, and sacrificed their lives in the heart of the town. The attendance their homes, and sacrificed their lives in the disgraceful service of slavery.

Joseph Stafford, S. Havait, deeply painful as it the disgraceful service of slavery. was good, and the speakers, among whom the disgraceful service of slavery. was our thorough friend Isaac S. Flint, Read and Remember, that the Florida is, it is nevertheless forced upon us, and Silas Mathewson,

# BRRTY STANDAR

"Poclaim Liberty throughout all theland, unto all the inhabitants thereof." --- Leviticus, 25: 10.

VOL. IV. HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1844.

of the meeting the following resolutions enormous expenditure. were proposed and adopted with but one or two dissenting voices:

sion of its Legislature.

2d. Resolved, That we will vote for no

#### JONATHAN WALKER.

This man, who is now in jail in Pensacola, for aiding fugitive slaves to escape, s from Harwick, Massachusetts, on Cape His imprisonment is exciting a great deal of feeling among his neighbors by whom he is respected and beloved .-His case is a more cruel one even than Torrey's for he is removed almost beyond States, formed the subject of the comprootherwise, from his friends at the North. The following letter to his wife and children is published in the Boston Chronicle. God help him!

Pensacola, July 29, 1844. Dear wife and children-I have the privilege, by the mercy of our God and Father, of writing to you again, but my situation is far from being what I would choose. About the time I wrote my last dence, a little to the eastward of Cape Florida. On the 23d I started with seven coast, until the 8th of July, when the sloop people savage or civilized. He was very act upon the subject of domestic slavery, Eliza Catharine, of Key West, (a wreck- soon removed, or rather promoted, from was taken before a Justice of the Peace, of prosecutions, convictions, and punishas they are called, and from thence to jail ments which have followed his disclosures. where I remained four days, and then was Why sir, those speculators, or rather Input down a steamboat's hold, among filth, dian robbers, would find an old chief upon irons, hands and feet, where I remained and kings of his race had lived for centuing which time she came to Pensacola, his own forest trees, spurning any offer to and here I was taken to the court-house, purchase his home; and they would bribe and from thence to jail, where I remain some vagabond Indian to personate him in secured to a large ring-bolt by a chain trade to sell his land, forging his name, round my ankle, which weighs about five of the transaction would be his expulsion would afford no great relief. I have for text of fugitive slaves, the wives and chilwill be. The regular term of Court does scourged, plundered, starving savages not come on until November, but the would glut their vengeance by the indis-

> point a special term before that time. In about one day more, if we had not been out of their way altogether.

Jane! what is to become of thee and little I had in the fracas, and I am confitation with such objects. The attempts River, and do as well as you can. Write while drinking those stagnant waters whose made to introduce it for discussion into me as soon as you get this, that I may The Lord Jesus has been abundantly

for he has purchased redemption by his

prove your best friend here and hereafter. Get your information from the New Testament, and do not trust in flesh.

O my dear old parents, don't worry about me, for I am in good spirits, and shall weather the storm.

JONA. WALKER.

# JAMES K. POLK RESPONSIBLE

FOR THE FLORIDA WAR. Men of Maine, read the following ex-

tract of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, ommended—whether they will have any on the 15th of December, 1836, by the

Read and Remember, that James K. lematical. If the blows struck against Polk was then in Congress, and neither he nor any friend of his ever attempted to controvert the facts chared on him by Mr. Peyton; and then judg of the awful re-the Democratic party. We believed that Richard G. Nye, eign interference,' or 'State sovereignty,' sponsibility which devolved upon him death alone could terminate our connexor 'intermeddling,' as loud and as fre- when he gave his casting vote, as speaker ion with it. Its advocacy of universal sufficient frage; its jealousy of a National Book. quent and has been the stale assertion of the House, against an investigation frage; its jealousy of a National Bank; O. J. Thompson,

were listened to with great attention. The War cost the nation near Fifty millions of we can not escape from giving it a praciniquitous laws of Delaware, the manner dollars-that it cost every man woman and tical answer. in which slavery retards her prosperity, child of Maine three dollare apiece-levied the wickedness of Slaveholding, and the by an indirect tax-to pay the expense of threw aside Mr. Van Buren for the sole holder, or pro-slavery man-were the im- an investigation which would have saved demands of the mighty Slave Power of

of slavery exposed. Read, I say again, and see whether with hon, whether we shall abandon our party, Ransom Curtis, vote for such a man for a national ruler .-

Granite Freeman. Says the Hon. Mr. Peyton: er,) fell in with us near Cape Florida, and Indian agent to be collector at the port of took us by force to Key West. There I Mobile. And yet sir, we have an account where it was extremely warm, and put in his patrimonial estate, where the chiefs nearly the whole time for six days, dur- ries before him, smoking his pipe amidst made of half inch iron, and a shackle and the first intimation that he would have by force from his house! This was comall the time. If I could walk the room it mon, and not only so, but under the prefour or five days recovered my health quite dren (of mixed blood) of the Indians were criminate slaughter of the innocent and helpless families of the frontier, whose blood has cried to us in vain? This has fallen in with an enemy, we should have caused the Florida war which has produced a waste of treasure, the loss of so much the children? I have lost nearly what many valuable lives! This has called the from my own district, who have traversed of you come to the conclusion, that it is and Saratoga! Heaven forbid! Nomalaria is death, many of whom are left meet with us in a in the wildwoods of Florida, where 'the foe and the stranger will tread o'er their good to me through all my afflictions thus heads,' while their fellow-soldiers are far far, and I feel and trust that his Spirit will away, happy at home with their friends accompany me through—for I cannot let and families. One—ah! sir, any one of pathies, and to mingle our counsels, and ting paragraph: him go. Should I be taken away to-day, those noble youths who now sleep under a to agree upon measures which shall tend

# Political Department.

MORE TRUE DEMOCRATS!! It will be seen that all the Democrats are not to follow 'the party' off to Texernment to its fristine object of fostering lar: [Liberty Press.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF THE COUNTY OF MADISON:

BRETHREN :-We are, and have been, members of Our having nothing to do with Slavery.— which would have prevented the Florida its views respecting the public lands; and its desire for a liberal commercial inter- Oscar Travis, Read and Remember, ye men of Maine, course between this and the other nations Phillip Travis, whose sons and brothers were called out of the earth; all meet our warmest ap- John B. Rice, On last Friday evening the first public to fight the battles of strangers, side by probation. In a word, its principles are Anti-Slavery meeting of Delaware, was side with Cuba Bloodhounds, and whose our principles; and the longer we have Sanford P. Chapman, Notice had been bones are now whitening in the swamps of tried them, the more we love them. Such E. S. Stafford, given very effectually to the people by Florida—that James K. Polk is responsible on the people by Florida—that James K. Polk is responsible of the people by Florida —that James K. Polk is responsible of the people by Florida—that James K. Polk is responsible of the people by Florida —that James K. Polk is responsible of the people by Florida —that James K. Polk is responsible of the people by Florida —that James K. Polk is responsible of the people by Florida —that James K. Polk is responsible of the people by Florida —that James K. Polk is responsible of the people by Florida —that James K. Polk is responsible of the people by Florida —that James K. Polk is responsible of the people by Florida —that James K. Polk is responsible of the people by Florida —that Polk is responsible of the people by Florida —that Polk is responsible of the people by Florida placards, &c., and the meeting was called ble for that law which dragged them from and its principles, the question, which we

The National Democratic Convention exceeding wrong of voting for any slave- the war; and that James K. Polk stifled reason, that he would not yield to all the mediate topics of discussion. At the close the country that disgraceful war, and that the South; and took up Mr. Polk in his William Joslin, stead, for the sole reason that he would .-Read and Remember, that that war was stead, for the sole reason that he would.— Asahel C. Stone, Edwin G. Messinger, occasioned by plundering the Indians of Power was, also, the sole reason for pre- Alonzo Howard, 1st. Resolved, That slavery ought to their wives and children, under the pretence ferring him to the other gentlemen named be abolished in Delaware at the next ses- that they were fugitive slaves; and that for the Vice Presidency. Now, in view of James K. Polk in his ardor to support sla- these facts, it is certainly not too much to Job Purs, very, had rather those men should be plun- say, that our party has, through this Con- Barber Cardner, candidate for office, unless he is in favor dered of their wives and children,—the vention, abandoned its principles—has of such Abolition. [Philadelphia Herald. whole country disgraced—its treasures ceased to be a party for the protection John W. Avery, squandered—the lives of the citizens sac- and restoration of human rights, and has Palmer Hall, rificed by hundreds-than that those in- become a party for the destruction of Samuel D. Clark, human monsters who live by plundering hu-those rights—has ceased to be a party for Edmund Waters, man beings of their liberty should be pun- Liberty, and has become a party for slaished; and the never ending encroachments very.

It is obviously true then, that the ques-

clean hands and honest hearts, you can or abandon its principles, is forced upon us. How shall this question be answered by us? If we endorse the doings of the National Democratic Convention, we Let it also be remembered that the com- thereby cling to our party. If we reject the Randolph (Ohio) Clay Club, renounmittee of Indian affairs unanimously re- those doings as our deep hatred of slavery eing that post of dis-honor. He says: commended an inquiry into the abuses of prompts us to do, we thereby cling to its that bureau, which would have developed principles. Brethren, our choice is made; ent to detail my reasons for so doing. But the causes of the late and present Indian our answer is upon our lips. From the I must say to you that in my own humble wars in the South. That committee re- bottom of our hearts we say, 'Much as estimation, every political question and ported a resolution authorizing any two of we love our party, we love its principles consideration which is at present being its members to prosecute the inquiry by more; and now that it has abandoned the trumpeted and hawked about among the taking testimony for the information of cause of freedom, we abandon it; and people for their political action thereon, calling the negative, but three faint notes were the House at this session. But, sir, this never will we return to it, until it returns sinks into the shades of utter insignificance heard. On putting the same question to the whigh letter, which was, I think the 18th of June I resolution reported by a committee, a male to the cause of freedom. When our party when compared with the slavery question. I can no longer stifle the voice of my own like the voice of my own letter this graph to the cause of freedom. When our party when compared with the slavery question. I can no longer stifle the voice of my own letter the voice of my own letter the same question to the whigh the slavery question. I can no longer stifle the voice of my own letter this graph to the cause of freedom. When our party question is to the cause of freedom. When our party question is to the cause of freedom. I can no longer stifle the voice of my own letter the slavery question is to the cause of freedom. I can no longer stifle the voice of my own letter the slavery question to the whigh the slavery question is to the cause of freedom. I can no longer stifle the voice of my own letter the slavery question is to the cause of freedom. I can no longer stifle the voice of my own letter the slavery question to the whigh the slavery question to the whigh the slavery question is to the cause of freedom. I can no longer stifle the voice of my own letter the slavery question is to the cause of freedom. I can no longer stifle the voice of my own letter the slavery question is to the cause of freedom. I can no longer stifle the voice of my own letter the voice of my own letter the slavery question is to the cause of freedom. I can no longer stifle the voice of my own letter the some passengers to Nassau, New Provi- Buren, was rejected in the House. The to the service of freedom, we will gladly conscience, and render myself insensible Buren, was rejected in the House. The to the service of freedom, we will gladly conscience, and render myself insensible themselves favorable to Nativeism, while a very citizens of Georgia and Alabama petition- return to it. And now what shall we do to the dictates of reason and revelation, large number of the whigs voted to go into the ed and implored the House to investigate in the mean time-what we shall do, whilst to the bleeding suffering humanity, by ranks of that party, if defeated-thus expressly the subject, alleging the most unheard of the Democratic party continues false to lending my influence, small as it is, to condemning their own candidate, Mr. Frelinghuy unwell two days before we left here, and frauds and abuses. Upon this application the principles of Liberty—is another ques- support a party that will bow down and the sixth day out I did not expect to sur- the vote stood; ayes 77, noes 77, a tie, tion, demanding an answer from us. Shall worship the great American Juggernaut, vive twenty-four hours, but the next day and the speaker, [JAMES K. POLK] we be active or idle? Shall we witness SLAVERY; and whose plumed leader, Hen-I was a little better; and two or three gave the casting vote against the investi- unmoved the encroachments of the Slave ry Clay, has done more than any other days afterwards I had another severe ill gation. Sir, men high in favor and high Power !-or shall we resist them! To man, to support and perpetuate this odious, turn, which I did but just survive. My in office were suspected. The agent of be idle at such a crisis, is to be traitorous accursed relic of barbarism, which turns sickness was intermittent fever and inward the Government, John B. Hogan, gave to God and man. We must, therefore, be the laws of our land into the deadliest encanker, brought on by extreme exposure. the department official information of the active. Shall we join the Whig party !- gines, to be wielded against the poor and That would be joining a party opposed to the helpless. The most helpless being on We proceeded on our voyage down the dians which were ever practised upon any all our principles, and a party no less devoted than the Democratic to Slavery .- bred in ignorance, which enshrouds him as for another action, it affords us an oppor-That the Whig party is moving heaven an impenetrable veil, he loses all noble in- tunity to find our position, and see if we and earth to elect to the Chief Magistracy | centives to action, he possesses no induce- have been driven from our course. And holder, who has done more than any fifty lash-the cruel knotted blood-smeared lash. mast," I thought I would venture to take men in it, to extend and perpetuate the But gentlemen, we can help him. We can an observation on my own hook, and dominion of slavery, is reason enough why help him by our opinion, we can help him then submit the results to the investigation no lover of freedom can consistently join by our influence, we can help him by our Why not? Because, say some, that par- votes. ty is not committed to our view on such disposed of, before any time was consum- imately carried out, would sap the very

COUNTY CONVENTION,

September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Let us meet there to mingle our symmeet with us on this occasion.

the slave power, and restoring the Govshall not despair of your conversion; but away the scabbard. Our banner is un-

Madison County, August, 1844. John G. Curtis, Ralph I. Gates, Charles Lewis, Madison George Lewis, M. S. Peckham, Loring Hutchinson, Hibbard Wheeler, Rosetter Pain Colson, John H. Kandy, Alanson Nash, Luther N. Murdock, Charles Travis, P. Hamilton Travis, John Forbes, Charles Hunt, Ira Hunt,
Abraham Williams,
John Nash,
Noah Woodbury, Elbridge Flower, Beebe Evarts, Richard Waters, M. M. Clark, John I. Dorn, Peter Woodcock, Royal Woodworth, John Searth, Pardon Hollonbeck, Pardon Hammond

William Hammond

William Sloan Thomas D. Irish Noah Tyler, Wm. J. Lewis,

Charles Lewis, Smithfield Julius Nye, Silas W. Tyler, L. Stockwell, Curtis Fairchild, Sullivan H. Dean, Christopher H. Joslin, William Sager, Silas E. Holmes, Shephen Morgan, Amos Ranney, Amos F. Campbell, Lot W. Wright, Chauncey W. Moody, Albert Avery, Edwin I. Gage, Shephen B. Cardner, Burton Reed, Levi Mason, Levi Mason. Jreremie Candall,

NO. 8.

Matthew S. Cardner, Delos A. Worden, Joseph Miller, Collins Miller, D. E. Haskell, Albert Lewis, John W. Lippett, Hiram Hadden,

## HEAR THE TRUE WHIG.

The last Liberty Herald contains the letter of J. F. Smalley, Esq. Secretary of

"I have neither time nor space at presof this nation, that artful, haughty slave- ment but fear, he knows no law but the although my station may be "before the Shall we join the Liberty party ?- example, and we can help him by our

Destroy and demolish the foundation, subjects as a Bank, an Independent Treas- and the building inevitably falls to the very. It asks all, however great the di- which are liberty and the pursuit of happiversity of their views in relation to money ness?" What shadow of right or title then ed. In our conflict with men of other questions, to assist them in achieving the has that man to the suffrages of freeman, parties, we have come to be partakers of which of themselves should be sufficient us, that we may "preach deliverance to To be held at Morrisville, the 21st day of forever to blast the political reputation of the captives.' any living man who would maintain them."

He concludes with the following anima- tion to our course of action, which might

-the object for which the Liberty party was established! We copy from a circuour side. Truth and justice are on our side, and we feel assured that we shall conquer. We invite all bold-hearted men is our watchword. In the language of the die, sink or swim," we go for Liberty—universal liberty—Birney and Liberty— God save the right.

Very respectfully, yours. J. F. SMALLEY. Randolph, August 12, 1844.

CHOATE'S TEXTS AND CLAY'S COM. MENTS.

TEXT. ' But the evil of annexation is as immediate, as irretrievable and as 'eternal as it is enor-Time, terms of presidential office, ages, dom from above to guide and direct us,

instead of healing, will but display, will but exas

perate the immedicable wound.'

COMMENT. 'It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long a the globe remains, on account of a temporary in-

I controvert the power, I deny the mo rality, I tremble for the consequences of annexing an acre of new territory, for the mere purpose of diffusing this great cause (curse) over a wide surface of American earth.'

COMMENT. 'I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question, one way or

Text. 'And now, fellow citizens, if these are the evils of annexation; and if the election of Mr. Polk will, or probably may effect annexation, and that of Mr. Clay will defeat or postpone it indefinitely—what, I ask once more, are the duties of the opponents of this measures, of all parties?—What are your moral duties? If the mischiefs of Mr. Polk's administration would agree to take any shape but this; if they were certain not to go be yond four years of disordered currency; interrupt ed improvements; indiscreet disposition of the lands; unstable and insufficient protection of labor-if this were all-I would not ask a manwould not thank a man to change or to withhole

COMMENT. 'I have, however, no hesitation in saying that, so far from having any personal objections to the annexation of Texas, I SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE IT-without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union and upon just and fair terms.'

It should be borne in mind, that at the time of Mr. Choate's speech, Mr. Clay's letter was not received in Boston. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Choate will now go before the 'Boston Young Men's Whig Club 'and read them Clay's letter, and urge the morality of that Club to reject Mr. Clay and vote for Birney. [Bangor Gazette.

THE ' MORE FAVORABLE ' PARTY. An incident in the progress of Rev. E. Smith's

ddress, last evening, seems to have settled, at selves and the Clay men as to the sincerity of their professions of regard for our principles. expressed his conviction that the party defeated in the coming Presidential election must disband ed to decide by a viva voce vote whether th unite with us. 'Suppose,' said he, 'the demo-cratic ticket should be defeated, how many of you (democrats) would join the Liberty party? here inclined to do so, will respond aye.' Like a thunder-peal came the response—'AYE!' On sen, as will be seen by his strong letter against native party! [Spirit of Liberty.

# Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard.

Mr. Editor :-

As the time of the first battle is over, of abler men.

A much esteemed correspondent some ime since expressed to me a fear, " that and holy principles, and be carried away ury, a Tariff. True it is not. But, nei- ground. And, what, let me ask you, is in the vortex of party spirit. Now al ther is it committed to the opposite, nor the foundation on which our republican though I have been accustomed to look to any views on those subjects. The Lib-erty party goes at the present for but one men are born free and equal and possessthing; and that is for a triumph over sla- ed of certain inalienable rights, among galized evils,-I still think that such fears as these have to some extent been realiz-

triumph. This achieved, the Liberty par- who will stand up in the Senate of this their spirit. It is natural that it should be fast, but from the 25th of June until the 23d of July, I was not able to sit up three hours in a day, and nearly all the time velocity for the 10d and sanctified who unblush famous Osceola himself had his wife, chil-tions. Were our own children in slavery, we should then be glad to have the analysis and up in the Senate of this timer spirit. It is natural that it should be the seized and carried off into bondage. The turn their attention to these minor questions. Were our own children in slavery, "sanctioned and sanctified" who unblush we should then be glad to have the analysis and the first should be the seized and carried off into bondage. The turn their attention to these minor questions. Were our own children in slavery, sanctioned and sanctified who unblush we should then be glad to have the analysis and the first should be as ready as ourselves to nation and aver that slavery, who will stand up in the Senate of this timer spirit. It is natural that it should be the matter that it al question. That many of the leading ry much exposed. I cannot say when I by this same officer TO A LOG. Sir, we should then be glad to have the quesry much exposed. I cannot say when I shall have my trial, nor what the result what else could be expected but that these tion of human rights—of human liberty— dependence, and whose principles if legit- paper, filled with glaring capitals, and ed with mere money questions. But oth- foundation on which our republican edi- pations of future triumphs, and all the other men's children are in slavery; and fice rests? What, gentlemen!-Slavery er paraphrenalia of modern party wartheir children are as dear to their hearts, SANCTIFIED! God of our pilgrim fathers fare, spread out for mere popular effect, as ours are to our hearts. We see no defend us! Was it for this our noble an- it is human nature for his own paper to good reason then, why we should not join cestors fought and bled? Was it for this exhibit a little of the same coloring, as a the Liberty party—a party destined, in our they left their peaceful homes and firesides kind of antidote. That amidst all the exnational and individual honor, and of so judgment, to a speedy triumph, and to the and faced the deadly cannon's mouth?— citement of the present canvass we have honor of accomplishing immense and un- Are these to be the fruits of the battles of been able to keep so far as we have from gallant volunteers from my own State, and mingled good to mankind. Have many Lexington, of Bunker Hill, of Monmouth the clashing elements of party strife, ought to be a subject of devout gratitude The You had better send and get the proceeds a thousand miles to fight the battles of your duty to join this party? We affect these are sentiments which every intelli-You had better send and get the proceeds a thousand mines to light the patties of that iron and spars which I sent to Fall strangers—to contend with a savage foe, all of you who are at all inclined to it, to one spark of love of liberty, should condemn and despise. They are sentiments seems to me that Providence hath called

There is another consideration in relaat first view seem to conflict with the fore-"As slavery exists by law, by law it going principle. It is well known that Federal Government a Chief Magistrate who in the inches and suppressed. We have there are two general views of the question must be met and suppressed. We have there are two general views of the question must be met and suppressed. We have the foreign sod, was worth more than the to bring this county and this Congressiongrave. My confidence is strong in him, whole army of plunderers who have causal district to declare themselves at the apalready yielded point after point to the of slavery, (1) its effects on the slaves, (2) ed the mischief. And yet, sir, such men proaching election, on the side of the as these were shielded at the last session slave, of righteousness, and of Liberty.— given up, till we now find ourselves drivslave, of righteousness, and of Liberty. given up, till we now find ourselves driv-Dear wife and children, trust to Jesus for help. If you do in earnest, he will Speaker." [James K. Polk.] recently quit the Democratic party for ists, friends of freedom, take our stand the same reason that we have quit it, will and say: Thus far, but no farther, will we mankind. I need not explain this here, as be driven. This fair land, with its fruit- the fact that men are not always the most Come, brother Democrats of the coun- ful vallies and hills and cloud-capped ready to act from the best and purest moty of Madison—come to this Convention mountains, with its broad lakes and mighty lives is not a very popular doctrine, how--come by thousands. We shall most majestic rivers, must not be forever unheartily welcome all that come; but we shadowed and eclipsed by the blighting be the true course to follow, it seems to shall denounce none that stay away. If blistering, mildew curse of slavery. We me that the effects of slavery on the free noble work of checking the arrogance of any of you refuse to help us in the holy proclaim a never ending, ceaseless war people of this country both north and against this common enemy of mankind. south, has not been half so fully and con-We have drawn the sword and thrown stantly laid before the public as it should

> Goddess of Liberty. The prayers and eration the tremendous interest to all those best wishes of all true patriots and lovers civil and religious institutions which have of freedom are on our side. God is on raised us above the barbarous nations of the earth, which are now staked in the great issue of human rights. We are contending for the emancipation of slaves. We are also contending against an unestrike far liberty. Liberty, Liberty-this qual and unjust system of government and taxation between the north and the south venerable John Adams we say; "Live or far more intolerable than that against which the heroes of seventy six rebelled. The latter is as legitimate an object of reform as the former, and the considerations drawn from it, as weapons of political warfare, are often far more effective. And our public journals should have their subjects so divided, that each of us may get his weekly or daily portion, and all of us, however diversified may be our feelings or pursuits, may be united in our opposition to slavery. I hope that we may have wis

and that we may remember that we are not LIBERTY STANDARD. contending for ourselves alone; but that generations yet unborn, and nations yet to be formed from the crumbling systems of despotism and oppression througout the earth are even more than ourselves interested in the issue of the noble struggle in which we are engaged.

From the Morning Chronicle. LETTER FROM MR. ANDREWS. Baltimore, 18th Sept., 1844.

FRIEND LEAVITT,-I send you a copy of my card in the Sun newspaper, respecting Mr. Torrey's attempt to escape, with corrections of sev-

eral gross printer's errors. Since my last note to you I have been confined most of the day to my bed by a violent cold, and have been unable to think or write. I have not visited Mr. Torrey 1st Dist .- HENRY HOBBS, Waterboro'. so to-day. He is still in chains, and his

for three days, but hope to be able to do 2d Dist .- NATHANIEL PEASE, Bridgton. health is rapidly failing. Mr. Cox, the partner of Mr. Gallagher, (who is himself 6th Dist.-LEONARD HATHAWAY. absent from town,) visited him yesterday, 7th Dist.-THOMAS D. SMITH. and found him almost too feeble to converse with him. He is thrust into a dark and damp lower cell, and his recent attempt to escape is made the pretext for every species of petty tyranny. His situation is indeed intolerable. My position here is one of difficulty, and

a painful sense of responsibility without much prospect of benefit. I am unable to write you at length to-day. I have only to beg, through you, of the friends of Mr. Torrey, and of humanity, not to form an unfavorable judgment of his course from the partial and hostile accounts of a portion of the Baltimore press, but to wait with patience a full development of facts not now before the public.

Mean time let his condition as a suffering man, guilty of no crime, call aloud for the sympathies of all good and benovelent hearts.

As respects the course to be taken in his case, I am not now able to advise you should be acquitted in it, the same opportunity will again occur for a habeas corpus before the United States courts. If con- surplus would be doubled in a very short time. victed, he goes to the penitentiaty, which he will not leave unless the doors are Carolina.

you see that the repealers of New Orleans, with a noble contrition, have doubled their contribution to the repeal fund which was returned to them, and forwarded it, with an humble apology for their previous reprimand upon O'Connell for his abolition. though it exists widely disseminated, is timid almost beyond conception, and might as well be dead, with a few noble exceptions, for all active and open measures, unless it can be either shocked or stung into energy from without.

I still hope to be able, in a few days, to Yours, for liberty, come North. S. P. ANDREWS.

#### LETTER FROM MR. TORREY TO HIS WIFE.

My dearest Wife,-I am in much affiction. Yesterday I made an attempt to escape, The excitement, with a into the cells, in irons. cold cell, and irons so heavy and painful as to prevent all sleep, have brought on the fever again. suppose I shall be so confined till October, if God knows best, and has ordered it otherwise.

[After giving some directions in regard to his children, if he should be taken away, he pro-

Do not feel concerned for me, my dear wife. In the darkness and anguish of the last night, standing up, or lying down, I was enabled to look up to our Savior with cheerful confidence, knowing that his gracious hand will order all things for our good; and whether by suffering or otherwise, will help me to come off more than conqueror. through him that loved us. The chain that is riv- than all which has been at issue in party eted to my ankles will not hinder our Lord from communing with me. I suffer for his sake, and in his cause, and he will not forsake me.

more than one hundred miles off, and far out of the farmers and mechanics want a market, let the reach of my persecutors. I will never allow others to suffer on my account, if I can help it. The man, Dryer, who betrayed us, is a negro-trader, and is in prison for passing counterfeit money. He tried to get my confidence, professed to have become an abolitionist, and encouraged us to escape; all the while betraying our plans to the keepers. There is no trust to be put in such wick-

"You need not fear that the abortive attempt will harm me, except so far as present suffering is friend to comfort him, without a wife to shed the concerned. May God bless and comfort you. Kiss both our dear children for me. Tell them never to forget to pray for 'poor father.' I was much comforted a few days ago, by a letter from brother B., of Cambridge, informing me how extensively was remembered in the prayers of Christians, New York as well as in New England, and even in Pennsylvania and Ohio. God will hear them,

however unworthy may be "Your affectionate husband, "CHAS. T. TORREY.
"Baltimore Juil, Sept. 14, 1844."

# REAL DIALOGUE.

Distinguished Whig .- Good morning, neighbor.

Neighbor. -Good morning, sir; what do you think of Maine? Dist. Whig. - Think? I think we've lost Maine, fairly enough; and we shall lose every thing, i Clay don't stop writing such letters. Neigh.—I should nt wonder it you did.

LIBERTY MEETING IN OHIO .- At New Haven, pressed dissatisfaction because Liberty speakers atyears, if it adhered to its principles.

cinity soon. He purposes to lecture upon the important subjects which have employed for so long

HALLOWELL, SEPT. 25, 1844.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, be the legislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrag will go, shall not be wanting.—George Washington.

> THE LIBERTY TICKET. NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, A. D. 1844, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

> ELECTORS AT LARGE. SAMUEL FESSENDEN, DRUMMOND FARNSWORTH

3d Dist.-CHARLES MORSE. 4th Dist .- ZURY ROBINSON. 5th Dist - WM. K. HUNT.

MARKET FOR THE FREE STATES.

creasing productions of the free states is an object of great national importance. The controlling influence of the slavepower over the policy of the general government has nearly excluded them from foreign markets. We have an almost boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied territory, while the enterprise and intelligence of farmers, since its origin. The other parties have been bethe improvements in the implements of labor and fore the people and told their story; now let the vast surplus, but where is the market? The same gy and zeal, and the benefit can scarcely be estiis true of manufacturing capabilities, but it is in mated. We can have 10,000 votes in November. vain to raise or produce more than is necessary The whigs have no argument left. To vote their for home consumption unless it can be sold. Our ticket is to throw away utterly the ballot. It is to ture is-and must be-the paramount interest of have so deeply deprecated. distinctly, as there has been no meeting of this country, and so far as the free states are speedy trial in the Maryland case. If he at through a cotton bag or a keg of tobacco, the cessful-so much the worse. productions of northern farmers are scarcely known to exist. With a sufficient market our

The only remedy proposed by political economists of the old school is to enlist the farming popthrown open by the loud thunders of ulation more extensively in manufacturing, thus American and European indignation, by increasing the consuming and diminishing the which the people of Maryland are certain- producing population. Granting to this policy all ly much more assailable than those of S. the merit that can justly be claimed for it, still it will fall immensely short of meeting the wants of Let O'Connell speak now, and he will the country. So much of manufacturing is done find a heart in Baltimore to respond. Do by machinery and natural powers, that any amount of production consistent with other interests would employ but a small amount of our teeming population.

This country cannot for a century, if ever, consume the production of its own soil; much less can the free states do it. They must have an exter-But the anti-slavery sentiment, even here, nal market, or this great department of the public interest affording more wealth, health, and moral welfare than any other must pine away, with the very best natural advantages for its advancement The same is true of a large portion of manufactured articles.

The abolition of slavery is the only remedy to this state of things. While the slave power exists it will make the cotton interest monopolize our commerce, and indirectly exclude us from foreign markets. It also shuts out from all commercial intercourse one-sixth of our own population, and renders our traffic with one fourth more of little When I wrote you last week, I was suffering with a brain fever, the effects of long and close confinement. Vesterday I made an attempt to escape.

Liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation is born in a day, a nation of the liberty Party, and a nation of the liberty Party and a nation of the liberty and a nation of the liberty and a nation of the liberty a which was detected, or rather betrayed by a counterfeiter named Dryer; and myself and others put countrymen spring at once into existence, asking to be clothed, fed, housed, furnished with all the means of industry, education, and religion. What a market for northern productions ! What a draft survive so long. I deemed it my duty to try once to escape out of the hands of my enemies. But Onen this immense market, and industry would Open this immense market, and industry would ply her powers with unwonted assiduity and skill. her productions would be poured upon the naked, starving, ignorant south, whose unchained energies would return her a just reward. We are confident that no measure that can be proposed equals loaded with a chain that prevented my sleeping, that of emancipation in a money making point of view, and it can be fully realized by simply Do ING RIGHT.

It is not probably beyond the truth to say that it is of more importance to northern wealth warfare in this country for 50 years, yet the people, misled, sustain those parties which constitute "Thank God! the good men who aided me, are the grand obstacle to securing these results. If them sustain the Liberty Party. Righteousness exalts a nation.

## MR. TORREY'S CASE.

We have this week given prominence to this afflictive case, as well as that of Mr. Walker .-There is reason to fear that Mr. Torrey will die there in that cold, damp, dismal prison, without a tears or perform the offices of affection, and without the privilege of embracing for once his little children. Our heart bleeds for him.

Is this the security afforded by the constitution to an American Citizen? If state sovereignty can thus override national sovereignty, and render its constitutional guarantees of personal protection a perfect nulity, our union is a figment-not worth a farthing.

Should Mr. Torrey live and the charge against him be proved, it was purely an act of humanity.-Is it CRIME to advise or aid a suffering man, guilty of no offence, to escape from his wrongs Was it for this our union was formed? Was thisright of the banditti compromised in the organization of this government, or was it not? These questions must now be answered.

If the case of Brown brought upon our country the indignation of the world, what may we not expect to hear now? Now let O'Connell-let Ohio, an ex-member of Congress, said by many to be a leading Democrat in Indiana, was present for half an hour, which was occupied by W. Birney in exposing the hollowness of the pretensions of the Democratic party. Mr. L. rose and extensions of the Democratic forms of the land of Washington, of Adams, of Edwards, to the land of Washington, of Adams, of Edwards, to tack constantly the Democratic party, and let the speak but the abolitionists. The political press is Whigs alone. He asked why Liberty ment could dumb, the religious press is silent, the pulpits are not expose the Whigs also. He then went on to silent—the whole land is still, while Torrey and last page. It will be regretted by many that that

poor !! Let none be severe upon Mr. Torrey for attempt- ers to the churches under its care. DR. ALGOT. - This gentlemen who has thought ing to escape. He saw that his case was nearly much, written much, and done much in the cause desperate if he lived, but the probability was clear of health and morals, is expected to be in this viwould soon terminate his life.

a reasonable prospect of success?

FORTY-THREE OF THESE UNFORTU-I WAS INFORMED, OF THE HON. J. K. POLK, THE PRESENT SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; THE MARK OF THE BRANDING IRON WITH THE INITIALS OF HIS NAME ON THEIR to see " Texas annexed. SHOULDERS DISTINGUISHED FROM THE REST.' [Roerbach's Travels,

Well might a man so devoted to the infamous domestic traffic in American born blood and sinews, be nominated as the candidate for Texas-to extend this sacrilegious trade over half the continent, plundered from its rightful owners for that

Democrat, when you put your ballot in the box for your candidate and representatives, remember that red hot iron, hissing upon the quivering flesh of men and women, imprinting there with damning indelibility the initials of James K. Polk! Can youdare you make such a man president of the United States? In the name of humanity, can you stand this? Come out, like that noble band of terms. democrats in New York, for liberty and true de- 1st. Without dishonor. As slavery is to have indelible infamy!

#### THE PRESENT TIME.

The next few weeks are more important and hopeful to our cause than any other equal period cultivation of the soil have already produced a Liberty Party present its great objects with eneryoung men will be repelled from engaging in ag- commit the crime of upholding slavery without riculture—the best of all employments, and be any prospect of reward. Nothing can be gained tempted at least to seek business in less useful by it. Should they defeat the election, they would and virtuous pursuits, because no markets are open then only have put the state to \$10,000 expense for the productions of their industry. Agricul- for calling the legislature, -a result which they

And a vote for the democrats in ifs moral charcounsel. It is probable, however, that the concerned, it is the least regarded in the policy of acter is far worse than to vote for nothing. It is a course will be a change of venue, and a the government. As every thing must be looked crime against liberty and humanity, and if suc-

Now is the time to present BIRNEY and LIB-ERTY before the people by the side of the inveterate, haggard slaveholders.

Friends of Liberty! Spare no effort, individual or associated, to win over the people to your side -the side of right.

## HONORABLE AND CHEERING.

The movement commenced in New York by nembers of the democratic party in favor of Liberty is truly creditable to them, and encouraging to the opponents of slavery. Under the cry of democracy they are not to be sold for slavery and Texas, but have cast off the shackles and now support the reality of what was to them and their country but a name.

There are hundreds of independent democrats n Maine who will not vote with that pro-slavery party, and should they imitate the excellent example set them in New York, the good would be incalculable.

#### A FALSEHOOD REFUTED. ENCOURAGEMENT TO ROMANISM .- We find the

following in the Religious Recorder: " A son of the Hon. James G. Birney, a student in the Jesuit's College, Cincinnati, was found reading D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, and reprimanded. Subsequently, the book was discovered in his room, and he was expelled from to the scheme, which will constitute one half at the institution."

Mr. Birney, it will be recollected, is the antislavery candidate for the Presidency. Does Mr. B. consider a "Jesuit's College," the most ap-B. consider a "Jesuit's College," propriate and desirable literary institution in these United States, for the education of his son ?-[N. Y. Observer.

This last paragragh was added by the Observer with a particular design, which, with the story, promptly found a place in that class of religious papers which seldom let an occasion pass of revealing their real feelings towards the anti-slavery cause. It was ir the Mirror some time since, and we have not seen the correction in that paper, which the following note most fully affords.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20, 1844.
To the Editors of the New York Observer.-Sirs ;-Our attention has just been called to an article in your paper of the 10th inst., with the caption, "Encouragement to Romanism." In reply we beg leave to state that we are the only sons of James G. Birney in this city; that neither of us was ever placed by him or with his consent, expressed or implied, at a Catholic or Jesuit College; and that neither of us was ever reprimanded any teacher for reading D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, or expelled from any literary institution. So far as we are informed, the charge es against James G. Birney and the faculty of St.

Kavier's College, are wholly false.

The Religious Recorder, and editors who may have copied the paragraph referred to, will please orrection.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM BIRNEY. copy this correction.

One item more. We had not the certain data ast week respecting Mr. Clay's quarrel of 1805. That is now prefixed, and the whole is perfectly

CLAY'S DUELS. All occasioned by words spoken in debate.' He was born, 1777.

accepted by Mr. Clay-settled by interference of 1st. 1808. Challenged, and fired three times at

H. Marshall and was wounded.

he dared unveil himself.' 3d. 1826. Challenged and fired twice at 'crazy John Randelph 4th. 1838. Broke up the settlement between

Graves and Cilley-drew the challenge-councelled the terms, and refused to prevent the murder. under bonds and quarrel settled.

cause he 'knows not what contingency may

1844. Whig candidate for the Presidency of a

We invite attention to the doings of the A. B. position that it is not wrong to receive slavehold- ly with Mr. Clay " on the Texas question.

We ask particular attention to the disclosures that the fever, already preying upon his brain, in this paper respecting James K. Polk. How of friends-of wife and children nerved him to an ty, vote for him, or for a party that will sustain o'clock, as heretofore.

effort to save his life, innocent as he was of all such a man for the presidency of the U. States ?crime. Who would not have done the same, with His nomination is enough to make a true democrat doubtedly have prevailed, but for the depressing

## MR. CLAY'S POSITION.

No candid person can deny or doubt that Mr. NATE BEINGS HAD BEEN PURCHASED, Clay is in favor of annexing Texas to these United States. He regards it as a " permanent acquisition." which no " temporary institution " should be allowed to deprive us of. He would be " glad

Neither can any one deny that he has distinctly enough pledged his administration, should he be elected to seek the accomplishment of what he regards so desirable.

Whoever therefore votes for him votes for one who, on his inauguration, would set about the removal of the obstacles to annexation, and if sucpessful, his party as really agreed to have the thing done, as those who vote for Mr. Polk, vote for annexation of Texas.

The question then turns on Mr. Clay's objections ;-can these be overcome? It is alleged that these are invincible and permanent. Let us see. Mr. Clay states them as follows :

"Without dishonor, without war, with the com men consent of the union, and upon just and fair

mocracy, before your souls are branded with the no influence in the case, this condition can refer An adequate market for the vast and rapidly in- burning guilt of voting for such a man to rule only to a violation of our treaty of peace with over this nation. O brand not your country with Mexico. Its consent then, or any position of circumstances not involving a violation of that treaty will overcome this obstacle.

2d. Without war. Mexico overawed, or embarrassed with difficulties thrown in her way, or bribed, or at most pacified so far as to avoid a war. settles this objection.

3d. With the common consent of the Union .-Here is where his anti-Texas friends expect to hold him back from accomplishing what he would be " glad to see " done and what southern whigs expect him to accomplish. When a measure receives the assent of a majority of congress, or of a number required by the constitution to decide on a given question, it is assumed to carry with it the consent of the country. Then if a bill of annexation passes congress, this objection is removed. But Mr. Clay explains this further. In his first letter he said opposition from a "considerable and respectable portion of the confederacy." would be an objection but the slaveholders called on him to explain, which he did in his second letter of July 1, 1844.

He says by " confederacy "he meant states .-So then it would read-a "considerable and respectable number of states." How many that is may prove to have been conveniently left undefinite. He explains further : " Personally, I could have no objection to annexation," but " new mambersought not to be admitted into the concern (union) at the imminent hazard of its dissolution. I certainly would be unwilling to see the existing union dissolved, or seriously jeoparded for the sake of acquiring Texas." He also assents to the explanation which the Tuscaloosa editor, to whom he wrote, gave for him, that " if any considerable number of states were to assume an attitude threatening the integrity of or likely to dissolve the union," then he would object. He says in his last letter on this subject that by "confederacy" in the first he meant " states or sections."

The amount of all this evidently is, that if the permanent acquisition " can be made without dissolving the union he will do all he can to secure it.

This, and this only will deter him from supporting the measure by all the power and influence conferred on him by whig votes.

But such opposition is impossible, as he very well knows. The democratic party is committed least of the free states; and where the whigs have a majority in the Legislature, the minority in any " respectable number of states or sections," will be such as to render dissolution impossible were the whigs to attempt it, of which however there is no

pretense. What security then does this condition of Mr. Clay's support of annexation really afford against the scheme? None whatever. It has not the weight of a straw. With this skill, his wishes, his influence, the slave power, the democratic party, an influential body of northern whigs in favor of the object, and probably some favorite whig measure suspended on it, this objection would vanish into their air in a moment.

4th. Upon fair and just terms. This is the last condition, the purport of which is, that the business shall be done by those authorised to do it, and done in a lawful manner, and that there shall be

no fraud in the bargain. Another thing. Mr. Clay in his letter of July

1 savs: "If any one desire to know the leading and

paramount object of my public life, the preservation of this union will furnish him the key." And how has he uniformly turned this "key when the union was threatened? Let his Missou-

ri and Tariff " compromises" answer. Should the south again threaten to dissolve the union unless Texas can be annexedt Mr. Clay has fairly enough declared that he will make that consider. ation override all other, not excepting the consent of Mexico. We ask candid whigs to look at this important

subject as it is. How can they support any man for the Presidency holding such a position ?-Would they vote for a man with the same views 1st. 1805. Challenge by Col. Daviess-promptly in favor of a repeal of the tariff? Then why should they in this far more important case?

We ask all men opposed to annexation to support the liberty ticket, thus throwing around the representatives to congress a powerful restraining 2d. 1825. By a published card, declared him-influence, as the most effectual means of preventself ready to fight an unknown person, whenever ing the consummation of that base pro-slavery scheme.

## WHIG MEETING IN BOSTON.

Great effort was made in respect to this mass meeting on the Common, and the number is given on good authority at 9,500. C. M. Clay was the 5th. 1841. Intended a deliberate offence' to chief attraction. Preston, the hangman, praised King-said he accepted the challenge, and was highly by the Ken. Journal, did not appear. Mr. ever ready to repel an indignity.' Parties put Clay's speeches were excellent anti-slavery speeches. He said, whatever Henry Clay might 1844. Will not agree not to fight again, be. say, " Cassius from slavery would deliver Cassius," We do not learn that he asked his hearers to vote

say that he had no doubt that the Liberty party would have the majority of the people in ten Walker are murdered for acts of mercy to the important society should have tacitly taken the Mr. Wright, of New York, another leading

democrat takes about the same position.

In several other districts, the Whigs would nn. WHAT EFFECT WILL THE TIUMPH OF effect produced by the same obstruction. It is not merely, that the Whigs did not obtain the votes of the third party, but the fixed resistance of that party operated to discourage those efforts by which the Whigs might have overcome that obstacle through their own strength. [Portland Advertiser, of Monday.

It seems then to be conceded that the Liberty Party is exerting a powerful influence aside from the number of its votes. If the Whigs are satisfied with the result of their attack upon the party fied with the result of their accordingly. The they will control themselves accordingly. The leading object of their intense efforts has been to leading object of their intense efforts have a leading object of their intense efforts have to lead to le ing its strength, and the difficulty of overthrowing

it. Where they have gained one abolitionist they have destroyed five whigs, and whether they will suspend their unscrupulous hostility or not, remains to be seen.

## For the Liberty Standard.

Lost, strayed, or stolen from the enclosure of the whigs (true abolitionists,) since 1840, and prior to September 10th, 1844, some TEN THOUSAND VOTERS, valued at some ten thonsand dollars, (if hey are to be valued at half what it has cost to keep the bars up.') notwithstanding a most vigilant watch had been kept up by all the leading office seekers and holders, of that party, from Gen. Kent, down through the whole line, to ' Augusta's great man; who for months previous to the last election taxed their ingenuity and strength, well nigh to their utmost capacity, in manufacturing by the aid of gentlemen connected with the brush and other whig, policy, with which to stop wrinting press has been ordered from the up the gaps every where discovered around the whole enclosure.

These disinterested office seekers are extremely inxious to recover their missing property, and ure of Mr. Lee, for New York .- N. Y. Sun trusts that all the whig papers of Maine, with the Boston Atlas, the New York Tribune, together with the 'Hallowell Whig Poet' and quaker Hus. ey of Lynn, will use all due caution, and take all necessary pains to ascertain where said property can be found, and make, as they no doubt will, desperate efforts to recover it.

No Bottom in the Box, eh?

he slave hunters.

THINK OF IT .- The whig candidate is under onds to prevent his murdering his brother Senator. The democratic candidate has his name oranded into the backs of the women. Which is the " least of two evils?"

nuch encouraged in this county, and hope to inrease our vote considerably in November." INFAMOUS .- The Boston Atlas is advertising for

A friend in Waldo county says, " We feel

OVERSERISM .- It is noticeable that since Mr. Clay has come out anew against abolishing 'slavery in the District of Columbia, and taken essentially the same position as Mr. Van Buren did before his electiou, the Ken. Journal thinks aboli- as." tion there of very little consequence.

We would again urge upon all the friends of the slaves renewed activity at this most important period. Get up meetings in every town, circuate papers, tracts, &c. The delusion which has been thrown about the minds of thousands who are really with us at heart, must be removed, then our vote will be 10,000. We wish to issue a new series of tracts, but must dispose of the old first. Whois James G. Birney,' 'Whig party and Texas,' Northern and Southern Democracy," are now nighty seasonable. The field is now clear before the liberty party in Maine, let it be occupied.

Mr. Coburn is requested to be patient till next

Some liberty men do not yet clearly see how he law of last winter compels them to vote for Polk if they vote for Mr. Birney. Will our whig friends enlighten them?

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN .- In speaking of Mr. Frenghuysen, the whig candidate for the vice pres idency, Judge Berrien said :

"Shall I tell you how he was nominated? New York claimed him as a resident—the gallant State of New Jersey claimed him as a native of her soil -the southern Whigs stepped in to make up the matter, AND WE CLAIMED HIM AS OUR

It is proper to explain the reason why the meetng in this place on Tuesday evening was not held in the Town Hall according to notice. It was simply this. THE SELECTMEN REFUSED THE USE OF TAE HALL FOR THAT PURPOSE.

express the indignation of freemen at the treatment of Messrs. Torrey and Walker. One will probably be held here.

If liberty men in the country can make an arrangement by which they can take grain or other produce for the Liberty Standard and dispose of it thereby increasiong the circulation of the paper they are requested to do so.

THE MUSIC CLASS .- It will be recollected that his is to commence on Tuesday next at Augusta and every Teacher in the State, will find it for his interest to attend. The model of a school can be obtained from one of the best teachers in the

Mr. Mason will deliver a public Address dur ng the week. Please inform those teachers who may not know of this arrangement.

In the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh, in Russia, is a repeating watch about the size of an egg. Within is represented the Redeemer's tomb, with the stone in the entrance, and the sentinels; and, while a spectator is admiring this curious piece of mechanism, the stone is suddenly removed, the sentinels drop down, the angels appear, the women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant is heard at Galveston, during the four weeks ending Au which is performed in the Greek Church on Eas- gust 14

Captain Finney, of schooner Vesper at Plymouth, from the Banks, reports fish very scarce on the Banks; took 2000 the last four weeks. The Bank fishermen are returning with poor fares, finding but few fish, and those small-while those from the Straits return with full fares, caught in much less for his uncle, but to " act for themselves." The time than usual. But few vessels have been fitted liberty men appear to have been well pleased with at Plymouth this season, for the mackerel fishery his address-much better, we should judge, than owing to the great uncertainty and repeated failures in that business for years past.

in his opinion, Torrey cannot live a fortnight The five principal stars of Cossiopea, as seen at eight P. M., form a W. An imaginary line through the middle star of the W, produced towards the The Steumer Penobscot leaves Boston at 5 o'- east will pass through the Comet, or strike very

THE WHIG PARTY HAVE UPON 1. We know by experience that the effect 1. We know by experience that the effect of their having a majority in both houses of Congress, will be to choose slaveholders to preside ress, will be to the table to prevented to prevented and appoint all their committees;

rom their readiness to pass laws establishing the home squadron and the auxiliary guard to calch runaway slaves by land and water, and to aid the slaveholders of the Comet and Encomium in get, slaveholders of the Conict and Incomium in getting their money, and their refusal to repeal the gag—a Whig Congress will legislate in favor of layery and not against it.

2. In regard to the influence of the election of

SLAVERY

publish or allude to,—
So far from the success of the Whig cause hay, ing any injurious tendency, as has been alleged, is believe it will have a powerful effect in tranquilizing and harmonizing all parts of the union, and in giving confidence, strength and security to a the interests of our country

This is a specimen of Mr. Clay's extreme frank This is a specimen or Mr. Clay's extreme frankness. The meaning of it is, that so far from his election having a tendency in favor of abolition, it will have a powerful effect in reconciling the North to slavery, and stifling abolition, streangthen and protect slavery along with all the other "interests" of the country.—[Chronicle

VERY LATE AND INTERESTING FROM OREGON A letter dated March 17, 1844, has been received in this city from the mission at Willamatte, from which the following interesting items are oh ed. The settlers held a meeting on the 12th March, to ascertain what progress had been made march, to ascertain in collecting \$500 to establish a newspaper, when it was found that \$645 had been subscribed, and printing press has been ordered from this city for Oregon, to be shipped to the care of Messrs. Ladd & Co. Oahu, Sandwich Islands. The missiona ries have been in usual health since the depart.

## THE NEW YORK STATE MEETING

The meeting at Utica on the 18th and 19th inst. was one of great interest, and without a paralle in that State. A friend who was present informs us that there were at least TEN THOUSAND in at tendance. They raised in cash six hundred dollars for the distribution of tracts; one hundred dollars for the distribution of traces, one hundred dollars for Torrey and Walker; and forty or fifty for the expenses of the convention. They also nominated thirty-four electors, with Arthur Tappan at their head; ten electors at large, and four canal commissioners.

By Mr. Ellsworth's report it appears there were 315,965 lbs. silk raised in the country last year.

There is a clergyman in this city, whose 'every drop of blood hates slavery; but he don't believe in carrying it into politics." He has no objection to carrying pro-slavery into politics; and will probably yote for a slaveholder in November next. -[Utica Rep. REMEMBER THAT

You vote for a duellist, You vote for a man who says, "Personally, could have no objection to the annexation of Tex REMEMBER THAT If you vote for JAMES K. POLK. You vote for a slaveholder,

If you vote for HENRY CLAY,

You vote for a slaveholder,

You vote for a man who says he is in favor of he immediate annexation of Texas. REMEMBER THAT If you vote for JAMES G. BIRNEY, You vote for a pure, upright, honest man; Who is opposed to slavery, Who is opposed to duelling, Who is opposed to the annexation of Texas.

of civil and religious freedom. - [Ban. Gaz. CHICAGO.-Ira Miltimore, the Liberty candidate for Alderman in the third ward of this city, is elected by a majority of 29. This was nobly done. In the regular contest Mr. M. received one majority; but the other parties being dissatisfied procured a new election, which resulted in giving the

Who is in favor of extending to all the benefits

Liberty ticket 29 majority. - [Countryman. Annexation .- Senator Choate says :-"Is there a man who does not see that if all the MALICE AND ALL THE INGENUITY OF HELL WERE APPEALED TO to devise one fiery and final trial of the strength of our American feeling, of our fraternal love, of our apprecia tion of the uses of union, of all our bonds ical brotherhood, it could contrive no ordeal HALF

SO DREADFUL AS THIS?" Henry Clay says-" I should be glad to see it."

MOBILE, Sept. 6 .- Cases of yellow fever continue to appear; but as yet, none have been re-ported except of persons too recently arrived among us to have become acclimated. The general health of the city is, in other respects, very good, and the resident population are not yet ap-

prehensive of an epidem Awful warning to Tobacco Chewers .- A gentle man of North Springfield, Mass., a fortnight ago, fell asleep with a large quid of Maryland's best Cavendish in his mouth. He soon began to dream, Public meetings should be called extensively to and imagined himself at an oyster supper, and into strong convulsions, and died in a short time He leaves a sweet wife and eleven innocent babes

to mourn his loss. The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree forbidding any Roman Catholic subject to embrace Protestantism, without the previous permission of the government, under a penalty of fine and im-

DANIEL O'CONNELL'S OPINION OF THE Hon. J. G. BIRNEY.—Mr. Birney entered the Repeal Asseciation at Dublin, while the Great Liberator of Ire land was on the stand. On seeing Mr. Birney, O'Connell said :

"I find I am agreeably interrupted by seeing be side me here my friend, and the friend of humanity all over the world, Judge Rirney from N. Y.

Mr. Birney—"I am not a Judge."

O'Connell—"Well, then, I was mistaken as io

the office my friend held in his own country, but this I can tell you, and I must say so although he is present, thet ha most say so although the present. is present, that he would adorn the highest office ever filled by man, and that he has made sacrifices to the cause of liberty and humanity, that do him eternal honor as a chritian and a patriot. On anoth ber occasion he said "I would go from one end the island to the other to serve the cause and oblige Mr. Birney." On another occasion he said, would traverse the whole extent of the country

to hear him.' Two hundred persons have died of yellow fever

Nominations .- The Whigs of N. Y. have I inated Millard Fillmore, of Eric Co. for Governor, and Samuel J. Wilkins of Orange Co. for Lieut. Governor.

CLAY FOR TEXAS.—The New Orleans Bee says of Mr. Clay's last letter in favor of Texas is op-letter puts at rest the calumny that Mr. Clay is opposed now and forever to the Annexation of APPROPRIATE. The Clay electoral ticket of Kentucky is headed by William J. Graves, the man, who shot Cilla

who shot Cilley Poor Torrey .- Read Mr. Andrews's letter benevolent gentleman, who did much for Torrey comfort in jail, and who saw him only a few days before his unless that before his unlucky attempt to escape, tells us in his enimine.

One thousand dollars, each, is the reasona

The recollection can any conscientious man, or any lover of liberperved him to an tw. vote for him, or for a party that will sustain o'clock as heretofore.

One thousand dollars, each, is the reason of near it. The Comet is about seventy degrees east price of French dresses, for ladies, recently important that will sustain o'clock as heretofore. ted, and for sale at a fashionable shop in Broadway

the disinclination or impotency of the Empewas the disinclination or impotency of the Empewas the disinclination or impotency of the Empewas the disinclination on the Empewas the disinclination of the termination of the te French against the Arabs, that active and power-French against the Arabs, that active and power-ful chief, Abd-al-Kadir, has baffled every effort of ful chief, Abd-al-Kadir, has baffled every effort of most important step in a series of movements which manifestly tend to the complete overthrow, at no very distant period, of one of the most ex-tensive, corrupt, and extraordinary delusions, that the dominions of the state of the dominion of the has always returned with fresh hordes of horsemen, to prove again over the plains of Algeria, and carry dismay and terror into the French French as an insult to their rengion, an are de-termined never to cease from hostilities till every

The war which has commenced between France The war which has combined between France and Morocco will be watched with deep and anxious interest by the rest of Europe, and derives additional importance from the chance of its enadditional jurportance from the chance of its entangling England in a quarrel, and the certainty of the destruction of a valuable branch of her commerce. The result upon the other christian nowers cannot, however, at this moment be fully and fremezen, but analony and intestine broiss have reduced its boundaries, and it now comprises only Morocco and Fez. The empire, however, still shows a surface as large as that of Spain, while it contains six millions of inhabitants; and the present ruler is of a dynasty which has, in spite of frequent revolutions, maintained itself in uthority for three hundred years. The inhabitants consist about one half of Moors and Arabs, the latter of whom are full of fire, strength and courage, and the former suspicious, cruel, and implacable; one quarter of Berbers, or aboriginal inhabitants, a temperate, warlike and hardy people; and the remainder chiefly of Jews and ne-What would be the immediate consequences of an invasion of the country on a grand scale, or how formidable a resistance a nation made up of such motley and discordant elements could offer on a crisis, cannot be exactly determined; but it could unquestionably bring into the field 120,000 soldiers, variously equipped, but all full of impetuosity and prowess, and capable of enduring to the utmost degree, hunger, thirst, and fatigue. To make war upon such a people with any prospect of success, the French would have to maintain one hundred thousand men in Algeia, and even should they succeed in sacking and burning the villages, and occupying the country, they would still have come very far short of com-pleting the conquest of Morocco. Despite such a military cantoniment, the fastnesses and lofty tablelands of the extensive mountain ranges, which traverse the empire in its greatest length, would remain perpetually independent, teeming with a fierce and unconquered race, in command of se-cret and difficult passes, traversed hitherto but by themselves, and where even the footsteps of the intruder would be instantly detected by their keenness and sagacity. The war the French would have to maintain, instead of being one of regular campaigns and brilliant battle-fields, would be a contest in which their disciplined troops must move in heavy barness against wild and active bands of desperate enemies, fanatically attached to their religion and their soil, and who would inlict on them that desultory but terrible warfare so fatal to European tactics, so destructive to life and treasure, and so profitless to the invader even when his exertions are crowned with victory. France, nevertheless, is a powerful nation, and

any invasion she may make, will be no child's play. Possessing a large navy and a vast army impatient for employment, the present opportunity will be promptly and effectually embraced, to accomplish an object at which her eyes have long been eagerly directed, and which can now be achieved, viz. the possession of all the sea-ports of Moroeco. Having Algiers and all the ports in that kingdom under her control, besides Tangiers and Mogador in Morocco, she will wrest successively from her enemy Sarach, Sallee, and the other principal towns, and unless some other European power interpose, will soon be in possession of a great military, commercial, and naval position, stretching from Mogador in the Atlantic to the straits of Gibraltar, and will hold every sea-port on the southern side of the Mediterranean from Cape Spartel to Bonata, a distance of 1500 miles. Nor will the victorious arms of the French stop here ; they will probably carry war into the king Tripoli and Tunis, nor halt in their course until their triumphant standard waves over the larger part of northern Africa.

Meanwhile England has not remained impassive

or indifferent to these impending events, but watches every movement of the French with a vigilantly jealous eye. The brilliant success of the French army excites her envy, and gives her no little uneasiness fort he balance of maratime power in the Mediterranean, and the ultimate integrity of distracted Spain. Already her journals teem with speculations on the question whether the present peace will continue or whether the critical affairs of Morocco threaten a renewal of that ger eral war which for twenty years desolated Europe. Bell's Messenger, a London journal, speaking of the French invasion of Morocco, thus asserts the right of England to interfere in the quartel. rel; the principle is briefly this: that all independent nations shall be considered to be now and at all times the legitimate possessors of their actual territories, and shall hereafter hold them, not only upon the right of private proprietors, but under the general settlement of the common wealth of Europe and the rights of Europe, and under a guarantee that the rights of each shall be protected and supported by the power of all. That wars, indeed, between any two last the control disputes. two powers, upon partial and incidental disputes may arise and must be allowed; that the victorious party may in such case take compensation for injury alleged, and demand due satisfaction for the costs incurred; but still not to such an extent, as either to extinguish an independent nation, or endanger the established baance of power in the general European settlement."

As to the particular application of this principle England and France with respect to Morocco, it is evident that the possession by France of the whole coast of the Mediterranean, and the consumer to the Mediterranean and the consumer to the consumer to the Mediterranean and the consumer to the consumer quest of the empire of Morocco, would endanger trade of England in that sea, and would bring Prance, with a perilous accession of power, into

collision with Algiers. If the sovereign of Morocannot maintain peace on the frontier, France must be carried on until security against future agriller capable of guaranteeing a permanent peace, in conformity with the recognized principles of European international law, and support and the special security against future agriller capable of guaranteeing a permanent peace, and then for this place, he was unable to complynate of European international law, and the formula special security against future again, but being engaged for Augusta on Sabbath evening, and then for this place, he was unable to complynate of European international law, and the formula security against future again, but being engaged for Augusta on Sabbath evening. At Augusta, the specious church of Rev. Mr. Tap-cland. ples of European international law, ought to con-pan was crowded with a most attentive and intel-clude peace with him. But if there shall be no ligent audience from the various classes of the tured in Geneva.

such ruler-and no society out of which such a capital of Maine. This is a beautiful place, at the By the foreign intelligence published in our ruler can arise—why, then, France in Morocco, head of navigation, on the side of a high hill, the last paper, our readers were apprised that war had last paper, our readers were apprised to the paper were apprised to last paper, our readers were applied that war had last paper, our readers were applied that war had last paper, our readers were applied that war had last paper, our readers were applied that war had last paper, our readers were applied that war had last paper, our readers were applied that war had last paper, our readers were applied that war had last paper, our readers were applied that war had last paper, our readers were applied that war had last paper, our readers were applied to the the paper, our readers were applied to the the paper, our readers were applied to the the paper, our readers were applied to the totake and retain posses. State House, Insane Asylum, Arsenal and other buildings, added to the fine country scenery, and the particular variety of the present roler of Morocco is forcing the French to invade his territory. If the British government can convince him of the danger of papers, and reduced to ruins the batteries and government can convince him of the danger of papers, and reduced to ruins the batteries and government can convince him of the danger of drinks are sold here at the hotels and other buildings, added to the fine country scenery, and the beautiful waters of the Kennebec, and small dead to the fine country scenery. State House, Insane Asylum, Arsenal and other buildings, added to the fine country scenery, and the beautiful waters of the Kennebec, and small papers and reduced to ruins the papers of the fine country scenery. State House, Insane Asylum, Arsenal and other buildings, ad town of Mogador. The provocation which led to permitting aggressions from his frontier on the these host littles, our readers may not all be aware, these host littles, our readers may not all be aware, these host littles, our readers may not all be aware, these host littles, our readers may not all be aware, these host littles, our readers may not all be aware, the distriction or impotency of the Empewas the distriction of

he was at the last gasp, he has suddenly sprung he was at the last gasp, he has suddenly sprung again in full vigor, and ready for another strugular and extraordinary delusions, that ever exerted their baleful influence on human nature. The principle by which the Mohammedan power rose, is dead, and it stands paralyzed and tottering, ready to yield up its life to the active almost unscotched, and again startled them by almost unscotched, and again startled them by almost unscotched, is head in some wholly unscotched. almost unscottened, and bead in some wholly unmiraculously rearing his head in some wholly unmiraculously rearing. After a severe and overculations of the severe under the severe calmiraculously leaves and overexpected direction. After a severe and overwhelming defeat, he has always sought refuge in
whelming of Morocco, from his hiding-place
the dominions of Morocco, from his hiding-place
the domi has determined on its destruction; and the elein which he has always returned with tresh notices in which he has always returned with tresh notices in which are every where stirring and heaving the doubt he has always returned with tresh notices in as determined on its destruction; and the elements which are every where stirring and heaving its dismay and terror into the French ing in Europe, indicate that Truth is arraying its Whether these acts of invasion have self for a new conflict with Falsehood, on the armies. Whether these armies is the Emperor plains of the ancient world, and in the heart of the olden empires. The issues of these things are of Morocco, it is difficult to tell, but no one that in the hand of Providence and the womb of time, doubt that the turbulent and bigoted chiefs that doubt that the turbulent and bigoted chiefs that in the hand of Providence and the womb of time, and no human eye can foresee the fashion of their doubt that the turnulent have a deep sympathy for surround him naturally have a deep sympathy for the Arab tribes, who look on the presence of the the Arab tribes, who look on the presence of the limit to their religion. an are declarated the proposition of the presence of the limit to their religion. the Arab tribes, who look of their religion, an are de-french as an insult to their religion, an are de-french as an insult to cease from hostilities till every termined never to cease the description of the Monsieur shall have been exterminated from the Monsieur shall have been exterminated from the ganism, and when, trom political causes, if from no other, the banner of the cross will wave, not only over Algiers and Tripoli, but, as in days of old, over the towers and temples of Byzantium, Damascus, and Jerusalem .- [Yankee Blade.

#### MECHENERY ALT.

Hardly any event of recent occurrence has so startcommerce. The result upon the other christian powers cannot, however, at this moment be fully anticipated; but the conquest and subjugation of a mountainous country like Morocco, will certainly be no easy or bloodless adventure, and may possibly end in catching a Tartar. Morocco is a powerful kingdom, on the extreme west of North Africa, bounded on that side by the Atlantic, on the north by the Mediterranean, easterly by Aligiers, and on the south by the Great Desert. It once embraced the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, Taburant, Suez, Mesquinez, Tafilet, Sugalmessa and Tremezen; but anarchy and intestine broils have reduced its boundaries, and it now comprises only Morocco and Fez. The empire, however, at this moment be fully anticipated; but the conquet of Mehemet Ali in abdicating the pachalic of Egypt, and retiring to Mecca. No man ever labored with greater energy or with more desperate bravery than he did to secure that sovereignty; no one intrigued more easelessly, or managed more adroitly, to gain the influence of the Ottoman Porte, and none could have exhibited greater courage, inflexibility and resolution in vindicating his position against the will of the Sultan, than this sturdy chief;—yet he has scarcely graspond, before he resigns the sceptre, which cost him so many struggles to obtain. The cause of this extraordinary act has been matter for various conjectures.—Whether old age has brought weariness of exertion, and a sense of the hollowness of objects of early aspiration; or the old hardened warrior and political inration; or the old hardened warrior and political in-triguer is really stricken religious, of a sudden, and feels a necessity, as he draws near to the future world, feels a necessity, as he draws near to the future world, of propitiating the powers at which he scoffed when distant, by devoting himself to ascetic discipline and religious contemplation; or whether his abdication be some strange, inexplicable freak of passion—is all involved in uncertainty. There is nothing improbable, indeed, in his being prompted by a religious motive. It has been often remarked that the sternest and apparently most unimaginative of those beings whose energy, coolness, and self-possession make them masters of others, are often found to possess a susceptibility to sentiment and mystical reflection, which, though repressed in the busy years of life by reiterated and ceaseless efforts of the will, is as much stronger than that of less efforts of the will, is as much stronger than that of the common herd of men, as their energies are greater. Nevertheless, "he is a sly old fox, the Ex-Pacha of Egypt." As to his respect for the Moslem faith, the severe exactions always made by him upon Pilgrims to the Holy Cities, do not speak very loudly in favor,—Burchardt, the famous oriental traveler, once asked permission of Ali to return to Mecca. "Pacha," said the traveler, "I want to go and see the Holy City, and to pray at the Prophet's tomb. Give me your leave and firman for the journey." "You go to Mecca and our holy Prophet's tomb! That's impossible, firnhim you are not qualified, you are not a true believer." "But I am, Pacha, I am qualified in every respect. As to belief, do not doubt me. Tell me any part of the Koran that I do not believe." "Go to the Holy City, go, Ibrahim," replied Mehemet, laughing heartily. "Do you think I'll vex myself with questions from the Koran? Go and see the Holy Prophet's tomb, and may it enlighten your eyes and comfort your heart!" may it enlighten your eyes and comfort your heart!"
The most reasonable interpretation of Mehemet's motives, many speculators think is, to be found in the fact that his son, brahim Pacha, though not wanting in talent, lacks the powerful intellect, the prudence and self-control, of his father, and the old chief addicates only that he may with his own eyes see the abdicates only that he may with his own eyes see the succession peacably secured to his son, and protect him against the consequences of his early blunders. The old Pacha is not ignorant that Ibrahim, though enowed with great courage and a fiery activity of soul, s still a man of ferocious and sanguinary disposition, ctuated by cold and unrelenting sellishness, and plunes freely into all the oriental vices and debauchers n his seclusion. Mehemet may keep an eye on his suc-essor, guard against the influence of foreigners, chief ly French, who have heretofore controlled him, pre vent his relapsing into the vices of that fatal system of misgovernment which the old chief shook off, and ex-ert his moral authority to protect Ibrahim from any ag-gressions of the Ottoman Porte. The Sultan would attack upon the reigning dynasty, so long as a veteran wary and energetic, and possessed of so much money and influence as Mehemet Ali, resided at Mecca. The London Spectator, in an article upon Mehemet

All, remarks that there is scarcely, a man of the day about whom more nonsense and humbug has been writ-ten, both by friend and foe. European adventurers and European tourists have been his only portrait-painters.

"According as the former had jobs to promote, and
the latter had their vanity flattered by attentions, at Constantinople or Cairo, they have represented him as a ruffian rebel or a heroic sage. To all appearance, he was neither one nor the other. Great energy and an was neither one nor the other. Great energy and an aspiring spirit, combined with coolness, self-possession and versatility, he must have been endowed with —his success in life proves that. Bloodthirsty he can scarcely be called, for he does not appear to have shed blood except for ulterior purposes; but he was callous in the extreme, and regardless of human suffering, when he had an object to attain. His intelligence was sufficient to make him aware of his own and his countrymen's inferiority to Europeans, but not sufficient to trymen's interiority to Europeans, out not sufficient to raise him above the suggestions of every quacking adventurer, who, having failed in Europe, sought Egypt as a field for his impostures. Rulers like Mehemet Ali are not unlike uneducated men in Europe who have picked up a smattering of knowledge late in life. The latter pride themselves more in dealing about scientific phrases after the fashion of a Malaprop, than in the reults of their successful industry; and Mehemet Ali ppears to have been prouder of the economical and olitical follies into which his European advisers led im, than of the native genius for command, which en-bled him to found a dynasty."

Since writing the above, (which, by the way, should ave appeared in last week's paper) we learn by later trivals from Europe that the surprise produced there by the announcement of Mchemet's abdication had carcely subsided, when information was received of his equally sudden resumption of power. It is now pretty generally thought that his retirement sprung from displeasure at the opposition offered by Ibrahim and the council to a measure which the Pacha had purposed, and that he was induced to return only by the abandonment of that opposition. Of course some posety, and that he was induced to return only by the abandonment of that opposition. Of course some years must now elapse, before we shall know what expectations or apprehensions to entertain of the fate of Egypt under Mehemet's successor.—[Y. Blade.

Correspondence of the Mercantile Journal.

Ватн, (Me.) September 17, 1844. FRIEND SLEEPER: One week to morrow, in company with Mr. Gough, we left home on inviation from the friends of Temperance in Gardiner, to be present at a banner-presentation and tea party on the 13th, and I assure you it went off in fine style—equal to any similar occasion in the Old Bay State. Mr. Gough lectured two evenings to crowded houses, with great effect, and did much for the pleasure of the tea-party by songs and anecdotes. The entertainment provided by the La-dies of Gardiner, was not only abundant, but of the best quality, not excepting the ice-creams.— The next afternoon, the Cold Water Army met in Tance, with a perilous accession of power, into all on us the cost of a perpetual fleet of great origin the Mediterranean, and would eventually The Lealing provinces into great peril."

The London S. The London Spectator takes an entirely opposite view of the processing of the second spectator takes an entirely opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view of the second special view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite view opposite view of the second spectator takes are entirely opposite vi view of the case. It says;—"In the event he possible and even probable collision with rocco. France of the collision with rocco. France of the collision with rocco. ossible and even probable collision with toxicating drinks in that the strength of the principles upon which she acted in the built, and will soon be up, to give business to make the principles upon which she acted in the built, and will soon be up, to give business to make the principles upon which she acted in the

more drinking than usual, as the abominable practice of treating on such occasions is said to exist in some places in Maine, to the disgrace of any party. Mr. Gough was invited to return and pass several days to try and do something to purify the capital of its anti-Temperance influence, for it needs it, particularly with the upper classes, some of whom use wines, and too many of whom stand aloof from the reform.

We swent the Sabbath at a true Temperance

We spent the Sabbath at a true Temperance Hotel, the "Hallowell House," there being none such in Augusta, and were very much pleased with t-would that all our towns had such comfortable

homes for travellers.

On Monday, we took passage in the fine steamer Huntress, for Bath, where Mr. Gough addressed a large Cold Water Army of children, and sung several songs, much to their gratification, in the afternoon, and spoke to another crowded house in the evening, there being many of the merchants and influential persons present. Much has been and influential persons present. Much has been done in this flourishing and beautiful village, while something remains to be done—and here, as elsewhere, a unanimous vote was adopted to have Mr Gough visit them again as soon as possible, to fol-low up the impressions he has made. We were every where received with the greatest hospitality by Washingtonians and old Temperance friends all anxious to see Mr. Gough, of whom they had Dheard so much, in the cause they love, and they Pe were not disappointed in their expectations. Mr. Gough is in comfortable health, though it is gen-Gough is in comfortable health, though it is good erally thought he labors too often, and speaks too M long for his permanent usefulness. He will related the resting a short time, will visturn home, and after resting a short time, will visit Bangor this week, where he is engaged for several days, and then finish his eastern tour, to be L in Boston to speak on the second Sabbath in Oc- H Yours,

A vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 5th, Fryeburg with further important despatches from Texas for Brownfield our government, and for the French and British Hiram ministers. The despatches are supposed to refer Porter to the invasion of Texas. Gen. Woll, with some Buckfield 10,000 of the advance detachment of the Mexican Andover army, has, it is said, arrived on the banks of the Denmark Rio Grande.

The Mayors of the following cities are printers: London, Edingburgh, Perth, Glasgow, and Washington. Also, the Mayor elect of New York is a

The wood cut in one of the New York papers, which the editor pretends is a correct likeness of Stoneham Joe Smith had previously been used for McLeod, Parson Miller, Babe the pirate and the "Razor

The 'Junius Tract' No. 9, says:

" Mr. Clay's position on the annexation question, leaves it precisely where it was. He opens and shuts no door on this question, nor does he put his little finger on one. He leaves the ques-tion of Annexation open and unembarrassed for the future decision of the parties concerned.'

This is perfectly correct, and throws to the Holmes Pl. winds on whig authority, the pretension that this Nos. 5, R. 1 & 2 letter committed him against the plot.

#### INFAMOUS.

SLAVE-HUNTERS ADVERTISING IN A LEADING WHIG NEWSFAPER IN BOSTON !-The Boston At-las of the 12th inst. contains the advertisement of B. C. Chinn, of Farnham P. O. Richmond Co. Virginia, offering \$400 reward for the capture of four of his runaway slaves, who he suspects, escaped on board a brig bound for Boston? This is really insufferable. It is a disgrace to Massachusetts—a scandal and reproach to the political party, which can sustain the paper which publishes it, as its organ. No doubt the Whigs are the "more favorable party." Henry Clay's letters, Frelinghuysen's obeisance to the South, and this Atlas advertisement all prove it !- [Middlesex Standard.

The New Orleans Bee of the 9th, thus puts an

extinguisher upon the whole story of the "invasion of Texas" "10,000 men," &c.: "Since the above was written, we learn that Mr. Corr, the messenger, [said to have brought news of the Mexican invasion of Texas,] was employed by Mr. Newell, who is the acting United States Consul at Galveston, to bring despatches to be forwarded to our government at Washington, which were understood to refer solely to the state We also learn letters from private individuals.

the New Orleans papers."

An Uncommon Apple Tree .- A few days since. been continually in blossom since last spring, and has on its branches apples of five different growths. The tree is young, and is nearly filled with buds and blossoms. We have now before us a large cluster of the blossoms, the odor of which seems looming sweets.

This apple-tree may serve as a companion to our smaller apples are as the young man just commencing his journey on the rough road of life, surnded by the middle-aged and old. The buds and blossoms are emblematical of the little sinless infant, just opening its eyes to the world, and smilling in the sunshine and intancy of happiness .-All seem to be in harmony together, little thinking ering stroke, and together droop and fall from off

riots have afforded a fertile theme for European yet known." comment, and some of these remarks are not at all flattering or calculated to increase our national. pride. We copy the following, which though brief, is to the point :

American Riots .- The scenes which have taken nent of America, distinguished as they have been low. The weather also continues very warm. for wild and pitiless ferocity, and utter disregard of human suffering, any record can be found of deeds. more sanguinary than the riots at Philadelphia, or the massacre of the Mormon leader and his broth-er, in the prison at Carthage. For the particulars the events, so shocking to humanity, so disgraceul to America, and so discouraging to the friends THOMAS GAY. of democratic institutions, we must refer to our compendium.—[Liverpool Mercury, Aug. 4.

jewelry, is that to which Geneva owes its present W. BENNER. prosperity. Upwards of fifty workshops devoted REUBEN ORFF. to watchmaking, and seventy to the jeweller's JAMES TROWBRIDGE, Tavern. trade, are kept in constant employment; and it BENJ. ORFF. has been calculated that in good years seventy-five Charles Miller and Edward Benner were candisilver, and precious stones to the value of a million them was elected. sand watches are said to be now annually manufacingtonians to go down and "rouse them up."

J. B. C. A NY one in want of the above article will save money by
Laboratory and the YANKEE BLADE OFFICE.

## Votes for Governor. CUMBERLAND COUNTY. 1844. 1843. Lib. W. D. Lib. W.

ortland	89	1231	1203	. 139	767	731
ape Elizabeth	1	55			24	208
umberland	24	102	144			
almouth	18	162	170	32	114	124
orth Yarmouth	112	317	102	105		92
orham	41	272	298	31	129	234
tandish		109	289	2	83	
	63	228	156	65	137	128
carborough	13	41	297		21	
	30	248	533	17	101	376
ownal	18	128	116	12	102	105
oland	7	102	379		60	
runswick	34	430	341	20	210	218
urham	1	159	179			159
arpswell		130	132	76		73
ew Gloucester		171		20	132	113
linot.	9	136	132	18	118	110
anville	38	86	111	16	69	115
uburn	30			27	86	117
ray	27	53	299	18	33	219
asco	36	70	78	68	10	47
tisfield	41	94	99	67	20	54
aymond	28				24	
Vindham		144		76	58	149
aples	12	72	96	12	38	59
ebago		57 ma				
arrison		82	101	65	21	76
ridgton	71		215			
aldwin		47	147		12	
All and they	905	4993	6599	1073	2872	4872
	TFO.	RD C	OUN'	TY.		
ixfield	2	62	189	9	43	142
eru	41	12	109	46	7	109
anton	8	56	127	11	40	100
umford	1	118	139	10	111	116
lexico		21	75		11	
oxbury		6	39	4	2	
yron		7	53		10	40
ranklin Pl.		9	39			
ivermore,	27	182	124	57	201	111
lebron	20	89	54			
urner	25	171	335	12	129	271
ovell	8	98	-97			

501 1991 4597

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The Age says McCrate lacks about 180 of an election-70 more than reported in the Argus. The same paper says-

In the Waldo and Somerset district, the towns heard from, give a majority against Sawtelle of 306. The towns to be heard from give Anderson for Governor a majority of 517.

The probability seems to be, therefore, that Mr Sawtelle is elected.

Mr. Heagan the democratic candidate to fill the existing vacancy in Congress is probably defeated The Norridgwock Press on the contrary still thinks that Mr. Sawtelle is defeated. In twelve towns in Waldo, his vote is 337 less than Anderson's and the Waldo Signal 'confidently believes' that he is defeated-and the same of Mr. Heagan.

Jediah Morrill, Esq., was elected Representative to the Legislature on the 4th trial at Waterville, last Monday. His majority was 2 votes.

Mr. S. P. Andrews, of Baltimore, counsel Mr. A. says he informed Mr. Torrey of the "ut that Mr. Corr knows nothing about the 10,000 men ter hopelessness of obtaining bail" on the Mareported to be at the Rio Grande. The first inti- ryland charge so that he might be brought before mation he had of their being there he has seen in the U. S. Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, to try the question of the legality of his detention in cus-We copy the following article from the Dan- tody on the requisition of the Governor of Virginvers Eagle, a pretty and spirited little weekly pa- ia. Mr. A. supposes it was owing to this fact that per, lately established in the flourishing town of Mr. Torrey was " driven " as he expresses it, to make the attempt to escape, rather than " meet a jury in a slaveholding State "-and he protests we saw an apple tree, owned by Mr. Benjamin D. that no opinion unfavorable to his innocence of Hill, on Washington street, in this town, which has the charge alleged against him in Maryland is to be drawn from the attempt to escape a trial.

A fire took place at Newington, Conn., a day or two age, by which considerable property was deto carry us back to the spring-time of nature's stroyed, and two lives were lost. A dwelling house occupied by Mr. Dix, and three barns were burnt, In addition to the above, during the conflagration world of change and death. The largest apples In addition to the above, during the conflagration are as those about us, who with silvered locks are a man went down the well, to save something travelling with trembling steps near the end of their earthly existence. Those which are not fulwas prostrated by the noxious gas with which it with the sunshine and storms of this life. The was filled. Another went down to his relief, and met the same fate. A young man followed, suspended by a rope, and succeeded in attaching a rope to the bodies, by which they were drawn up. They were in a very precarious situation, and doubts were entertained of their recovery.

that when the frosted hand of approaching winter The Belfast Advocate says, "we learn by Mr shall be laid upon them, they will ALL feel its with- Stinson that Robert Marchant, of Deer Ilse, murdered his son on Thursday, July 22d, on a small island known by the name of Camp 1lse. The WHAT THEY SAY OF Us .- Americans always boy was found on Sunday last, by some men beexhibit a remarkable degree of sensitiveness as to longing on board a coaster. Marchant was arresthe opinions entertained of them abroad. The late ted on Monday last. The result of his trial is not

The Albany Argus of Friday says: The country in this vicinity begins to be fairly baked with drought. Springs are so far dried up that farmers in the back towns of this county are compelled to place in Pennsylvania and Illinois would have disgraced a nation of savages. We question whether exceeds anything we have had since the summer even amongst the aboriginal natives of the contiof '41. As might be anticipated, the river is very

Mr. Editor :- Please give the following names to the public, as the

Rumsellers of Waldoboro'. CHARLES MILLER,

JACOB MILLER, Firm of J. & R. Miller. REUBEN MILLER. The manufacture of watches, musical boxes and JOHN A. & CYRUS LEVENSELLER.

thousand ounces of gold, five thousand marks of dates for the office of Representative, and one of of francs, are used in them. One hundred thou-

Public Discussion BETWEEN THE LIBERTY PARTY AND WHIGS

AT ST. ALBANS. Whereas a Discussion has been propos ed between the Liberty Party and Whigs. in the town of St. Albans, on Tuesday;

the 22d day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. The Committee on the part of the Lib-

erty Party propose the following Resolution for discussion, on that occasionwhich has been acceded to by the Committee, on the part of the Whigs, to wit :

Resolved, That all those who vote either for Henry Clay, or James K. Polk, not only sustain slavery and slave power, but encourage the Annexation of Texas to the United States-and a vote for James G. Birney, is the only vote against slavery

and Annexation. The Speakers will be announced thro' the Press, in due season.

OREN CURRIER,
SULLIVAN LOTHROP, in behalf of ENOCH E. BROWN,
Committee 300 bbl. gr'd St. Dom Logwood 150 do do Campeach; the Whigs. OREN CURRIER, JAMES L. MERRILL, Com.in be- 150 do do Cuba Fustic 1000 do Red Tarter JOSEPH MERRILL, half of the ALONZO STEWART, Lib. party. 100 do do Hypernie 20 do do Peach-wood

#### Notice.

There is to be a Debate in Montville at the White Meeting House on Saturday the 5th day of October, at two o'clock P, M., to be continued in the evening. Henry McCrillis (Liberty Party) and Franklin Muzzy, (Whig) Debaters.

#### Music Teachers' Class.

The Teacher's Class, directed to be instituted in this State by the State Music Convention, held in Augusta in Feb. last, will be held in Augusta, 22 27 126 in Augusta in red. last, will be liefd in Augusta.

commencing Oct. I at 10 o clock, Tuesday, A. M.

2 17 143 and continuing till Friday evening following. Lowell Mason of Boston, is engaged to take charge of the Class; and his longer stay being in-

consistent, the time will be devoted this year to instruction in Church Music alone.

TERMS.—Two Dollars for a Gentleman and La-

All teachers of music and others interested are respectfully invited to sustain this important un-

dertaking.

Will all editors in the State please copy several weeks.

A. WILLEY,

Cor. Sec. of Music Association.

## Liberty Tracts.

Tracts for Lincoln and Oxford Congressional district may be had for gratuitous distribution, of John Conant, Sumner; E. C. Farrington, Lewiston: Wm. H. Lunt, Bowdoinham; P. Wadsworth, Bath, Cone & Sweet, Thomaston.

NEW OFFER.

We will send the Liberty Standard to new subscribers till after the November election-Six copies for ONE DOLLAR. Send 1000 names on this plan immediately.

RECEIPTS FOR THE STANDARD. Samuel Kelley, \$4,00; Benjamin Southworth, 2,00; Rev. L, Trott, 2,00; John Nichols, 2,00; Richard Stevens, 1,50; Dr. H. McCrillis, 2,00.

IT SANDS' SARSAPARILLA .- Still further prod of the superior efficacy of Sands' Sarsaparilla Messrs. Sands: Gents., Under a feeling dively gratitude implanted in the human breast, bound to acknowledge and declare to the world, the great and, to me, important benefits de-rived from the use of your justly celebrated preparation of Sarsaparilla. Your name will be che ished with the fondest recollections of delight so long as memory proves faithful to her trust, for it is to you, under the blessing of an over-ruling Providence, I am now indebted for my health. As an act of justice on my part, and with a view of setting forth (feebly as it may appear) in good faith my hearty wish that others who may read may earn where relief may be found who are suffering from any similar complaint to my own. Chroni Rheumatism is the disease which rendered me a cripple, as it attacked my arms very severely, so that I was unable to lift my hands to my head owing to the excruciating pains: it also seized up on my legs, so that I was entirely helpless.—For of affairs consequent on the death of Gen. Howard and the Consul at Galveston. We learn further that Mr. Corr did not bring official despatches tor that Mr. Corr did not bring official despatches tor utter astonishment and that of my friends, in two weeks I was well, and able to go about my business,
Yours truly,
JOHN M. STEWART.

Wlmington, Del., March 15, 1843.

I do hereby certify that the above statement is literally true. I being a near neighbor of his, and personally acquainted with him and his sufferings. ELLIS SANDERS.

Wilimington, March 15, 1843. of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets

which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Sold by S. PAGE & Co. Hallowell, J. E. LADD,
Augusta; C. P. BRANCH, Gardiner; and by druggists generally throughout the United States.

# Married.

In Augusta, Mr. Moses Stevens, junior publisher of the Blade, to Miss Sarah C. Read, daughter of the late Hon. John Read, of Strong.

in "Cultivator," to M. Augusta White.

In Gardiner, at Christ Church, by the Rev. WM. R.
BABCOCK, Mr. CHARLES B. CLAPP to Miss MERCY
P., daughter of Hon. EDWARD SWAN, all of Gardiner.
In Portland, Alpheus S. Packard, Professor of Rhetric in Bowdoin College; to Mrs. Caroline W. Mc-

In Hartford, Mr. Stephen Robinson of Sumner, to Miss Louisa B. Bisbee of Hartford.

## Died.

In Hallowell, Miss Harriet Burroughs, formerly of Boston, aged 49. Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Nye, aged 2 yrs. aud 2 months.

In Litchfield, Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Goddard, aged 67 years.
In Waterville, Miss Sarah, daughter of Timothy Me Intire, aged 20 years.

Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation. 1844. The new, elegant, and fast sailing Steamer

PENOBSCOT, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, MASTER, ing Steamboat Wharf, Hallo ell, every Monnay and Tsu pay, at half past 2, Gardiner

and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave north side T. wharf, Boston, for Bath, ardiner and Hallowell, on Tuesgay and Faiday, at 5 o'

FARE from Hallowell and Gardiner, \$2,50 \ Meais

"Bath, 2,00 \ Extra.

Good carriages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the Boat, to convey passengers to Augusta, Waterviffe, Norridgewock, Vassathoro', Winthrop, Readfield, Witton, Farmington, Wayne, E. and N. Livermore, Canton and Dixfield.

Travellers wishing to visit Quebec, will find this a very pleasant and expeditions route, as a stage runs regularly twice a week between Augusta and Quebec.

Cautron. The public are cautioned against sending packages of money by persons in any way connected with this boat, as the proprietors will not be held responsible for any such packages.

The Penologot is a new boat, of about 500 tons boot, was built expressive.

boat, as the proprietors will had be also boat, as the proprietors will had be also boat, of about 500 tons burthen, The Penobscot is a new boat, of about 500 tons burthen, was built expressly for a sea boat, (to run from Boston to Eastport and St. Johns, the most exposed route on our coast,) and is said to be the best boat ever built in New York for an ocean route. She has a full set of sails, fore and aft.

HOWARD & PAGE, Agents, Hallowell, STONE & NORTON, "Gardiner.

Hallowell, April 10, 1844.

PLOW FOR SALE.

HALE & CO.'S INDEPENDENT

MAIL ARRANGEM NTS!!!

ALE & CO. are prepared to Forware Letters to and from the following places. viz: to and from Boston, m the following places, viz: to and from Boston. hia. and from Worcester, Springfield, North Hampton, Hart-New Haven, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Utica, Auburn, ndaigua, Batavia, Schenectady, Syracuse, Geneva and

and from Lowell, Andover, Lynn, Salem, Newbury, Portsmouth, Portland, Thomaston, Belfast, Camden , Portsmouth, Portland, Thomaston, I ksport, Frankfort, Hampden and Bango

POSTAGE, 6 1-4 CENTS. clivered by Penny-Post men in advance of the ma Co. refer the merchants and business men of C Hale & Co. refer the merchants and business men of Gar-iner to the merchants and business men of Gar-iner to the merchants and brokers of Boston and New York, shose correspondence they have transmitted for the past six nonths, and assure them that no exertion shall be wanting in their part to effect the speedy and safe conveyance of all etters entrusted to them.

Office at the store of H. SMITH & CO.

Mail closes on Mondays and Thursdays at half past two felock.

Gardiner, July 15, 1844.—48tf

Dye-Woods and Drugs. S PAGE & C PAGE & CO., offer for sale at No. 2. Ken-

1000 do Madder 500 do Muriatic Acid 500 do Lac Dye 100 do do Redwood 100 do do Hatch-wood 3000 do Glue

3000 lbs. Alum
Bengal & Manilia Indigo, Otter, Brazil Wood
Nut-galls, Sumac, Cudbear, Woad, Carcama, Cocheneal, Quercitron Bark; also Copper Kettles,
Screws, Press Plates, Tacks, Press Papers, Tenter

as will make it for the interest of Manufacturers and Clothiers to purchase at their store rather Hallowell, Aug. 1, 1844.

Monmouth Mutual Fire Iusu-

the treasury, nearly Number of policies now outstanding nearly

There has been one assessment of 2 per cent only on the Premium notes since the organization of the company, and it has sustained nine (total) losses by fire since the 1st of July 1843, and the receipts, including cash on hand, have been about equal to the losses and other expenses of the

Bath, July 1, 1844.

BLACKING! BLACKING!! JUST received a large supply of Holden's American Liquid Blacking, equal to Day & Martin's, and much cheaper, for sale wholesale and retail, at the manufacturer's prices, by

Also-just received a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c.,

OTICE.—BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND—at the Societies' prices, for gratuitous distribution among the des-

An assortment constantly on hand. Dec. 1843.

NEW STORE.

F. PALMER has taken a store two doors south of the Hallowell Exchange House, and has just received a splendid assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, consisting of Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Ningyong and Southong Teas; St. Domingo, Porto Cabello and Sumatra Coffee; Havanna Brown, Porto Rico, Crashed, and Powdered Sugars; Spices of all kinds, ground and whole; Ground Mustard, Saleratus, O'll of superior quality, Molasses, Vinegar, Starch, Maccaov. Rappee and Scotch Snuff: American and Spanish Cigars, Smoking Pipes, Bar, Shaving and Castile Soap, Box Raisins, Cod and Pollock Fish; Rice, Western and Boston Pork, Corn, Flour, Lime, Indian and Rye Meal. 100 Bags Syracuse ground Butter Salt. Pickles and Ketchup of vaous kinds, Olives, &c., &c.

Also—a good assortment of English and Domes-ic Dry Goods,—all of which will be sold low for ash or approved credit.

Cash paid for WHITE BEANS.

Hallowell, August 27, 1844.

MOLASSES. 210 HHDS. NEW CROP, SUPERIOR Matanzas Molasses, for RETAILING.—
Imported in March. For sale by Bath, Aug. 27.—6w4 OTIS KIMBALL.

HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

HE RESPECTABLE individuals who have certified as to the value of C. BRINKER-HOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE, are those who have experienced its remedial effect either in heir own individual cases, or within the circle of For further particulars, and conclusive evidence their families. Without an exception they are fits superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets persons whose veracity is unquestioned, and they frankly state their entire confidence in the Propri-ctor and his medicine. Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, the eminent Analytical Chemist of New York, having bad a bottle under trial, has testified that it is com-posed of vegetable matter entirely. For Liver Complaint, Weakness and Pain in the Side and Chest, Severe Coughs and Colds and profuse

> e most aggravating and alarming cough and expectoration. Some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Divines are ready to be reterred to in proof of its really restoring qualities, and have left their names and certificates with Mr.

Night Sweats, the Health Restorative has evinced

the most decided curative properties, strengthen-ing the weakest and dilapidated part, and soothing

Brinkerhoff, the proprietor, for that purpose.

HORACE EVERETT, General Agent for the
U. S., No. 96 Hudson St., New York, has appointed SAMUEL ADAMS Agent for Hallowell, Me. August, 1854. MEDICAL CARD.

C. B. BARRETT,

PRACTITIONER OF MYDICINE AND SURGERY. Office,—The "Clark House," recently occupied by Joseph Alexander—immediately opposite A. Pease's Drug Store. Hallowell, June I, 1844.

Maine Mutual Fire Insurance

Company, Corham, NSURES on Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Barns &c., for the term of six years. The Hallowell Mutual Fire Insurance Compa-

ny for two years. P. WADSWORTH, Traveling Agent. Bath, July 1, 1844.

AMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsel ior at Law, Saganaw City, Michigan.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the

Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others in lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give informaton generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming emi

THE LIBERTY STANDARD IS PUBLISHED ON

THURSDAY MORNING.

Communications for the Standard, to be addressed (post paid) to AUSTIN WILLEY-EDITOR

Advertisements inserted at the usual-rates. MATHEWS & STEVENS-PRINTERS, GARDINER, ME.

TERMS. - Two Dollars per annum in advance

300 bbl. gr'd St. Domingo 5000 lbs. Copperas Logwood 3000 do Blue Vitriol 150 do do Campeachy do 3000 do Oil Vitriol

Hooks, Teasels, Brushes, &c.
Having made arrangements to be supplied constantly with the above articles of the best qualities, they pledge themselves to sell on such terms

HE Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been in operation between 7 and 8 years, has now insured more than \$2,000,000 Amount of premium notes now in

PELEG WADSWORTH, Traveling Ag't.

S. PAGE & CO.

for sale as above, at reduced prices. Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1843.

titute.

From the Liberty Herald. NOW AND THEN .--- A DREAM. "Twas near the silent " noon of night,"
While Cynthia, lonely and serene,
Unheeded, pour'd her silver light
Down on the quiet homes of men: When weary we forgot to weep, And busy cares had gone to sleep, My fancy's ever wakeful eye, On this side of eternity, Descried a distant future scene. I dreamed that slavery had died ; And all her former friends and foes Their love and hate had laid aside,

And in the grave had found repose That one by one had pass'd away The patriots of forty-four:
And Tyler, and Calhoun and Clay, And Polk and Birney were no more. Another race now strayed among The grassy hillocks where they slept: Of all their noble deeds they sung; And over all their crimes they wept; And when an aged vet'ran told Strange stories of the times of old—

What sights of suffering he had seen In Slavery's tremendous reign.
They hung their heads, and wonder'd how, By brave and patriotic men, A system so detested now, Could have been lov'd and cherish'd then.

I tremble when I think, said he, Of what these eyes have often seen You think it strange such things could be; And I could wish they had not been. My father dealt in slaves ; he bought A negro and his wife and child And long, contentedly, for nought, They toiled in the tobacco-field; No higher privilege they sought Than that they might together stay;

And yet, somehow, my father thought The man, perhaps, might run away. So he was sold and driven south, Well knowing what must be his fate; And, though he open'd not his mouth, I saw his grief was very great; Weeping, he went away and left His wife and little one behind, Of all that they held dear bereft!

I thought, e'en then, it was unkind:

But negroes, in those days, you know, Were not, as now, consider'd men; Whatever we may call them now, Negroes were goods and chattels then "Long time ago," said he, I saw A black boy sold; as he was young, And ignorant of southern law, Still to his mother's arm he clung. The purchaser, a business man, When he had counted out the pay,

Straight to the weeping mother ran, And tore the little one away, And he was pious too! But how, You will inquire, could that have been Christians, I know, have pity now; But Christians had no pity then. "Once on a time," (how long ago I do not now remember well 'Twas when I was a stripling, though) I heard my pious father tell A story that I can't forget,

But memory retains it yet, (Though many years have roll'd away) As if it had been yesterday. A clergyman, one Sabbath eve, Was sleeping in his easy chair And he had giv'n a servant leave To wake him at the hour of prayer;

When suddenly the tidings came, His female slave had run away, Which so disturbed his pious frame That he, that night, forgot to pray. Next morning, early he arose, Summoned his house to prayers again, Then packed up, with his Sunday clothes, A pocket Bible and a chain,

Some sermons, and the hymns of Watts, Then mounts his horse, and off he trots. There lies, towards the northern star, A land where Yankee tricks abound Thither he bent his course, for there Our missing goods were often found. Day after day he journeyed on, So full of grief he could not weep; And every night he laid him down,

So full of wrath he could not sleep. But he must hasten on his way ; It was important he should reach, Before the coming Sabbath day, A village where he meant to preach. He reach'd in season to prepare; And, when the welcome Sabbath came,

He preach'd a powerful sermon there; And Mency was his darling theme; He lectur'd so impressively That many of his hearers thought That he was what he seem'd to be, And mean't to practice what he taught. He left them; and, ere long, he found

The sinner that he came to save; And, firmly, with his chain he bound That little hapless female slave; And soon, with smooth and solemn brow, Was preaching to his flock again ! You would abhor such pastors now But such were southern pastorsthen. From the New Mirror.

TO MY BOY IN HEAVEN. WRITTEN ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH. I gazed upon thee! Was it rigid Death That sat enthroned upon thine icy brow 'Ah no! methought I saw the living breath Of life expand thy heaving breast but now: He sleeps! Tread softly—wake him not—how

Those dreams of heaven upon his spirit fall!
They fold it slumbering neath their wings of light,
And bear it up to heaven's high festival— The festival of dreams-where spirits hold

Their deep communings, when the scraph Sleep Spreads his encircling wings, which softly fold
The Earth to rest, and close the eyes that weep.

It was a fearful dream ! Methought ye said That he, my boy, was of the earth no more! That all the sentinels of life had fled, And that pale Death their portals guarded o'er.
Ye deemed that I should weep; but not a tear
Burst from the frozen founts where they were

Though dark foreboding thoughts and bitter fear Rushed to my heart, and bade my soul lament!
He is not dead!—he sleeps! He could not die,
So loved, so beautiful! If Death should bear His spirit hence, e'en to his native sky,
My voice would pierce the inner temples there

He is not dead! Ah! how my spirit mocks
The vain delusion! .Can I look on this,

And doubt whose hand each charmed vein now I dare not claim what Death has sealed as his ! And thus I gave thee, Arthur to the tomb,

And saw the brow oft pillowed next my heart Laid down amid the dust and darkling gloom, To be, alas ! too soon of dust a part I saw them heap the earth about thy form, And press the light turf o'er thy peaceful breast, Then leave thee to the cold and brooding worm, Assome young dove in a deserted nest.

I gazed: it was the autumn's golden light
That flung bright shadows o'er thy new-made

While through the trees that wav'd in colors I heard the low sweet winds thy dirges moan

And there was one looked with me on that scene, Who bade me know our bitter loss thy gain: But ab! his cheek was pale as mine, I ween, And from his eyes the hot tears fell like rain, That eye, while gazing on the midnight sky,
One bright new star looked out from its lone

Dark, hoary Winter came, with piercing breath, And gave to Earth a passionate embrace : Ah me! 'twas as the lip of white-browed Death Had kissed with fondness some beloved face : The dazzling snow-wreath garlanded thy tomb, While cach pale star, effulgent as the day, Led forth its glittering beams amid the gloom And dimpled earth, where his white splendor

I left thee; wooed to that rich southern clime

Where glows the orange and where blooms the The land of passion, where the brow of time Dims not, but with renewed splendor glows, The joyous Spring on her triumphal car Rode through the land in beauty and light, And on the young south wind flung wide and far The odor of her flowers—her spirit's young de-

light! I rested not, though all was bright and green, For still I heard thy gentle voice's moan; My spirit leaped the darkling space between, And knelt, all breathless, by thy twilight home

One year hath flown-one little circling year, A dim, faint shadow of the wing of Time Nor hath mine eye forgot the secret tear, Or heart to weave the sad and mournful rhyme I stand beside thee; and I quickly trace
The loving hand that hath been busy here; Who gave such beauty to thy dwelling-place And bade the fresh green grass wave lightly

there ! My heart is full, nor can I say farewell, E'en to thy gentle shade, O spirit bright! Without one prayer for him who wove the spell Ofloveliness, where all was rayless night.

Not unremembered then thy narrow home, Within the city of the voiceless dead; For hither oft a kindred form would roam, And place fresh turf above thy fair young head, stand beside thee !-and again the dreams
Of olden time rise up before my view,

While lulling sounds, like to the voice of streams, Float o'er my soul, soft as the morning dew! Could prayers or tears of mine but win thee now From thy walk around the starry thrones, So selfish this, my tears would cease to flow, My voice refuse to falter forth the tones.

From the Emancipator. AMERICAN BOARD — THURSDAY SESSIONS—ANTI-SLAVERY MEMORIALS, &c.

The sessions of the board commenced to-day (Thursday) at the usual hour, Mr. Frelinghuysen in the chair. An additional anti-slavery memorial was presented. The morning was occupied in a continued discussion of the report of the committee on ways and means, and in submitting the reports of the committees, to whom the various parts of the annual report, &c. had been commit-

In the afternoon, the Lord's supper was administered in two of the churches, each of which was filled to overflowing. In the evening, also, two public meetings were held for addresses. That which, I attended was in the centre meeting-house Mr. Frelinghuysen in the chair, and was addressby Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Rev. Dr. Temple, just returned from the Greek mission, the Rev. Mr. Hutchings, of the Madras mission, and the Rev. Dr. Parker, of Philadelphia. The addresses were all admirable, and the meeting decidedly interest-

ternoon, the board met for the continuance of its business, when the officers were chosen, and Dr. Woods, chairman of the committee on anti-slavery

memorials, made the following.

The committee, to whom several petitions in regard to slavery were referred, beg leave to present their

The petitions alluded to, are three—two of them are without date. They have been all received since the commencement of the meeting in this C. Pettibone, and fifty-two others, making in the whole, twenty-four males and twenty-nine females. The next is from ten members of John street church, Lowell. The third is from J. C. Lovejoy, Jacob Ide, and ten other highly respecta-ble ministers of the Gospel in this State, and seven laymen. In the first and second petitions above mentioned, this board are requested and urged to take measures to prevent receiving into their treasury any moneys contributed in one way or another by slaveholders, or any of the avails of slave labor. In the one from Fitchburg, we are desired also to pass resolutions declaring that "American slavery is a sin against God and man, and ought to be immediately abolished, and that we will not employ missionaries or agents who are slaveholders."

In regard to the above request as to missionaries and agents, this committee are not able to find what reason the petitioners can have for making means in their power, and some of them of spesuch a request, as it is not known that there is at cial importance, in order to ascertain the facts in present any complaint, or any ground of com-plaint, against the doings of the board, as they have no missionaries or agents who are slaveholders. We did suppose that the particular and full information which has been given of late on this subject, is, and must be, satisfactory to the friends

as possible, the views they entertain on these sub and would frown upon us if we should depart from it. And we have the comfort to believe also, that this is the only purpose and course of action which

will give permanent satisfaction to the Christian community, who are enlisted in the cause of missions; being fully persuaded, that any essential departure from this plan of operations would tend to defeat the great end we are pursuing, the conversion of the heathen. As to moneys contributed by slaveholders, it is

still our opinion that considering the character of the board, and the nature of its objects, it may fairly be presumed, that the funds contributed to our treasury are obtained in a proper manner, and contributed from right motives; and that it is very manifest that we cannot properly examine into the notives of those who sustain our operations; and that an attempt to do this would be marked with

ply to previous petitions, the board has repeatedly and very frankly declared, that they can sustain no relation to slavery which implies approbation of the system, and as a board, can have no connection or sympathy with it—"plainly intimating that we consider it one of the obvious evils which exist in the community, but the removal of which, though we regard it as an object of fervent desire and prayer, does not fall within our province as a mision board." We know not how any man who ma-

the purpose of strife. We have no time for strife; and our Lord forbids us to engage in strife. If any of our dear brethren soberly think that they can do the will of God and advance his cause in some other way, better than by joining their efforts with ours, we will be so far from complaining of them for following their own convictions, that we will pray God to guide them by wisdom from above, and will rejoice in all they do to spread the gospel

The last petition above mentioned refers to a new subject, that is, the existence of slavery among our missionary churches, particularly among the Choctaws and other Indian tribes, and requests that the board would take measures to ascertain the facts in the case. In conformity with this rereason to charge the missionaries among the Choctaws, or any where else, with either a violation or formation on the subject, which is so indispensably necessary to a full and satisfactory report. The committee must, therefore, for the reason suggest-ed, ask the board to receive what is now offered as their report, in part, on the above mentioned memorial, and request that they may have time to make a thorough inquiry into the state of the churches in our various missionary stations, in regard to slavery; and with the help of the information thus obtained, to prepare a report on this part of the subject committed to them, to be presented to the board at their next annual meeting. And may the Lord grant, that on this, and on every subject relating to the high and holy work of the world's salvation, all who love the name of Jesus may be of the same mind and judgment, and love one another with pure hearts fervently.

(Signed) L. Woods, Chairman.

This, of course, is the board's ultimatum as to

erately and firmly.

committee of ways and means; in some statements, by Drs. Anderson and Hawes, in respect

slavery memorials, I accompanied it with no comments. 1 wish now to say a word or two respect-Like every other report on this subject, for the last three or four years, from the same source it flings back insult into the face of the memorialists. The Board puts itself before the community as the servant of the churches—merely as their agent to do their work for them. Yet, the monent some portion of those churches go respectfully to their servant and ask him to occupy a given position or pursue a given course in the prose cution of their work, he puts on airs, and tells his employers he cannot be turned off from his great work, (as if now it were all his and not theirs; charges them with making disturbance and creating division, &c., &c.; and gives them significantly to understand that if they do not like his course of proceeding he can very well dispense with their co operation. In not a solitary instance, so far as I now remember, have the friends of the slave approached the board on this great subject but along with much seeming respect, they have received some sly fling of this sort in return. the present case, it is on this wise- 'With any of our brethren who are dissatisfied with our doings -(what language this for a servant and agent to his employers!) 'we can have no controversy or contention. We cannot turn aside from our arduous work for the purpose of strife. We have no time for strife; and our Lord forbids us to engage in strife '-as if those who had presumed to address their servant in most respectful terms, on a most important subject, were only bent on 'strife \_' strife '\_' strife '-three times significantly reeated! Most assuredly the servant that talks in that style to his master, or the agent that talks thus to his employer, has yet to learn his place.— In truth, it is not the appropriate and natural lan-guage of equals to equals. It is that, and that on-, of assumed superiors to inferiors—the language men, who are not in fact, and who do not real y, in spirit, regard and demean themselves as the

being admitted to some of the mission churches .bally, that one of the means of information referred to, was the Rev. Mr. Hotchkins, a missionary among the Choctaws, who had recently come from reason to charge the missionaries among the Choctaws, or any where else, with EITHER A VIOLATION OR NEGLECT OF DUTY.' In other terms, the board have deliberately and unanimously endorsed and adopted the doctrine, that slaveholding as such is not, of necessity, any bar to full and consistent membership in the church of

the bosom of the church is not even a neglect, much less a violation of Christian duty. I make a prediction. For the year to come, there will be many and various discussions on the propriety of receiving slaveholders to the bosom of the churches-many and various attempts in all our religious journals and otherwise, to prove that slaveholders were admitted to the churches, (than which, I say advisedly, nothing is Woods will report the facts in the case, magnifying the peculiar difficulties and embarrassments in the way of an opposite course on the part of the missionaries, setting forth in strong relief, the impropriety of setting up specific tests of communion, and above all, the impracticability of the ety, has been praying in public, "That God would ety, has been praying in public, "That God would be set of the ety, has been praying in public, "That God would be set of the ety, has been praying in public, "That God would be set of the ety, has been praying in public, "That God would be set of the ety, has been praying in public, "That God would be set of the ety of the present to say the second bank bill, when he was overheard to expend the expense of the exp clusion that, however desirable it may be that there should be no slaveholders either in the church or out of it, the present is a case not within the direct control of the board, but must be left to the discretion, good sense, piety, and gradual progress of the missionaries, their converts, and society around them. All this, in substance, I venture as the board, by a solemn act to cast its broad shield, and as their representative, the broad shield of the churches over the propriety of admitting slave-holders to the bosom of Christ's house. In fact, for the time being, this is already done. True, all the facts from all the missions were not at hand,

the steamer before the last, at Glasgow, whither I had gone with George Thompson, to attend the annual meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, and to see Scotland. We made use of your letter in behalf of friend Torrey. The meeting, and it was an immense and most intelligent one passed a strong resolution of sympathy, after some thrilling remarks by George Thompson—all of which you will have seen ere this. I rejoice to see that you are again hold of the editorial quill, and with such good hopes of the onward march of the Liberty party. What a change in four years! Proceeding four years more in accordance with the quest, the committee have made use of all the same law of increase, and we shall have the mon-ster evil in our power. We shall be in the very act of making liberty a reality, and the Declaration of as they are at present informed, they see no tion of Independence a practical truth! O that I same law of increase, and we shall have the monmight have some little part in the glorious strug-ole! If I had never been opposed to slavery, neglect of duty. But it has been impossible, in so short a time, to obtain that exact and complete intic abolitionist. All that I have ever said against tic abolitionist. All that I have ever said against that "patriarchal" curse upon our republic, now seems mild and tame, and would be no sort of vent to the indignation which it now provokes in me. To think that our mean and sneaking sufferance of those pitiful nabobs who rule us, should prop up the aristocracy-the great and little king-craft, which curses and crushes the millions here, is quite intolerable. To think that all men who have any reputation for common sense in this land should prophecy that our republican experiment will end in riot, tumult, anarchy and a brood of

LETTER FROM PROF. WRIGHT

DEAR FRIEND WHITTIER:-1 received yours by

London, Avg. 16, 1844.

it, they will prove true prophets.

Well, after devoting myself to private affairs
for a long time, I have taken a few days to look at the green country. The more I see of it, the better I like it, and the less I like its institutions-its king-craft, its priest-craft, its law-craft, its beer-craft,—it is all craft, craft, craft. And the victims of craft are every where. For example, I go into its declaration and its doings on the general question of slavery. It is for abolitionists now to take their course—which they will doubtless do, delibwretched looking woman, with still wretcheder looking baby, comes and begs half-penny. Or l go into some old ruined castle, free to the owls, and jackdaws, and featherless bipeds. Up starts some piece of humanity, or perhaps more than the Board was on Friday morning, and was spent one, ready most obsequiously to show you and tell partly in farther discussion of the report of the committee of ways and means; in some state- you are treated with all the reverence due to an angel. But you are always expected to pay for it to the charges preferred against the missionaries Nobody gets reverenced here without in some way paying for it.

petty monarchies! That is just what they do pro-

phecy. And if our Liberty party does not prevent

Yours, ever, E. Wright, JR.

STAND FIRM.

Never perhaps since the commencement of the anti-slavery enterprize have such persevering and desperate efforts been made to seduce the friends of abolition from their vantage-ground of decided and uncompromising opposition to slavery as at the present time. All over the Free States, Whig orators, from Daniel Webster downward, and Whig newspapers, from the New York Tribune downward, are engaged in a simultaneous, preconcerted, and completely systematized effort to draw away Liberty votes-to annihilate the Liberty power of the North, leaving the southern slave power once more without a rival-to break the serried lines of Freedom, and thus enable Slavery to regain her old position, and advance to new conquests over the rights and liberties of the peo ple. Professing a love for freedom, in voices hoarse with singing the praises of a slaveholder, they come to us, in public and private, in the street and at our fire-sides, besecching us to vote this once ' for their candidate, and vouching for their party as an anti-slavery party.'

It is the old game of 1840 played over, when by persuasives and promises of anti-slavery action the part of the Whigs, if successful, a large majority of the friends of freedom were induced to swell the majority of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler

Who does not know the result of Whig romises and the end of Whig professions in 1840? IF Not one promise has been fulfilled! Not ne profession carried out in practice!

Remember this Liberty men of the North. Be not again deceived. When the partizans of a SLAVEHOLDER ask for your votes, remember 1840, and STAND FIRM.—[Middlesex Standard

DIALOGUE.

Whig Ab .- For my part, I think we are bound to True Ab .- Then you think Polk and Clay are oth evils?

W. A .- Why, viewing them as an abolitionist, nust admit they are. T. A .- Which do you think is the greatest man

of the two?

W. A.—What do you ask that for? Henry Clay, T. A .- Then Polk must be the smallest man,

and by your own rule, you ought to vote for him!

W. A.-I will not bother myself with your non-T. A .- Now, my friend, let me tell you, that it the greatest and which the least curse to this coun-

try. And it is taking a responsibility on yourself which you are unequal to, for you to choose between them. If we must bear either, let a righteous God, angry with us for our sins, send which judgment he sees best. For my part, I mean to do all I can that neither shall come upon us, but that,

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; Wayall I can that neither shall come upon us, but that, instead of both, we may have a GREAT BLESS-ING, under the government of that Christian patriot, James G. Birney .- [Morning Chronicle The Daily Advertiser, yesterday, published from the Bochester Democrat, a sketch of some remarks on the Cilley duel, made by Charles King, Esq. at a late Whig meeting in Rochester, in which Mr. King is represented as declaring that, when he and Reverdy Johnson called on Mr. Clay, and informed him that the parties had gone out to fight, Mr. Clay wrote notes to two of the district justices, requesting their immediate interposition, and that 'these notes were carried by Mr. King and Mr. Johnson.' The falsehood of

this statement is so glaring, and so easily proved,

Clay positively declined to any thing toward sending for the police to prevent the duel. He consented that the other gentleman should call on the police, as he might safely do at that period .- [Boston Chronicle. WEBSTER AND EVANS AT PRAYER .- Mr. Webster's lodgings at Washington, during the extra session of 1841, were next door to our own; and a lucierous incident occurred during the period of his intense anxiety for the president to sign the ed." It seems that Mr. Evans, with equal propri-ety, has been praying in public, "That God would never suffer a Liberty man, or member of the Liberty party, to enter Congress as the representative of the people." He had better be admonished by Webster's ill success.—[Chronicle.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN ENGLAND. The following facts concerning the spread and present position of the Order in Great Britan, may

rove interesting to the "brethren" here :were made up, there were in England and Wales, 3,840 lodges, and 325,000 members, showing an increase of 450 lodges, and 23,000 members, over the previous year's return. The subscriptions for this year amounted to £352,488; the expenditure to £300,000; leaving a balance of £25,388, in faturely considers the subject, can desire more than this. And it is quite certain, that without a change of views, the board can do nothing beyond this.

The prudential committee; the secretaries, and the flacts from all the flassolfs were at hand to decide the great principle; and with them in hand, the declaration is full and explicit, and there has been neither violation, nor neglect of duty.

The prudential committee; the secretaries, and the flasts from all the flassolfs were at hand to decide the great principle; and with them in hand, the declaration is full and explicit, and there has been neither violation, nor neglect of duty. The prudential committee; the secretaries, and the members of this board, are manifestly enlisted in one of the greatest, most benevolent, and most successful enterprises ever undertaken by man. We glory in the cross of Christ. We glory in that inform those who have men, women and children work of the relaction of men and the approaching for sale, that the slave market will be depressed to the relaction of men and the approaching for sale, that the slave market will be depressed to the relaction of men and the approaching for sale, that the slave market will be depressed to the relaction of men and the approaching for sale, that the slave market will be depressed to the relaction of men and the approaching for sale, that the slave market will be depressed to the relaction of th

HYMEN IR A HURRY .- If the following story be true, either literally or from any foundation on fact, it certainly partakes in no small degree of the ludicrous. It is narrated, however as bona fide,

and is said to come all the way from Russia;
An English merchant, resident at St. Petersburgh, desired to marry a Russian lady, which cannot be done without a special edict from the cannot be done without a special Mr. B. be married immediately," was the order given by Nicholas. That Ukase was signed at 6 M.; by ten it had passed through the office of registry, whence, by eleven o'clock, it was in the hands of the synod, and by midnight the police were trotting the streets to put it in execution without delay. Mr. B. was fast asleep, when a thundering rap at the door frightened him awake. Vissions of the knout and the like, floated before his half-wakened brain, when the bear-faced soldiers burst is to him about and colored by the street of the street diers burst into his chamber, and ordered him to

"In God's name, what have I done?" he exclaimed, "where am I to go? Must I be dragged off at this time of night?"

"We have a warrant for you, which must be executed immediately," said one of them, and he proceeded to read: "By the grace of God, the Autocrat of all the Russians, &c. orders the marriage of Mr. A. to Miss B., to be solemnized immediately, &c." "You see he admits of no delay," observed the officer gravely. The astonished mer-chant was then hurried off to a priest, and thence in company with this functionary to the house of the lady, who was thundered up in the same way; and ere her eyes were fairly opened, or ther dishabille half arranged, the twain was one flesh. The clergyman attestested the execution of the sentence, and abruptly departed with the officers, leaving the astonished couple to get over their confusion.

DESPATCH FROM TEXAS .- The Red River Reublican of the 31st ult. says-" We understand hat a courier extraordinary arrived at Fort Jesup on Wednesday with a communication from President Houston to the commander of that post. It was deemed of sufficient importance to be forwarded to Washington by express. The nature of the communication we did not learu.

OUR UNION IS PERFECT.

The Savannah Republican, whig press, keeps the following constantly before its readers as mot-toes to govern them in the election. At the North, the readers of Whig prints are not permitted to see such things;
The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the

United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their lib-erty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestible powers of the states and subverting the Union? H. Clay.

'I would suffer the tortures of an inquisition be-

fore I would sign a bill having for its object the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any manner give countenance to the project.' H. Clay in 1841.

'I am not an abolitionist and never have been. Slavery in the States is a domestic concern that Congress has not the right or power to interfere with in its legislation. Frelinghuysen.

THAT BOND!!

United States of America. District of Columbia, to wit : Be it Remembered, that on the Tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, before us, two of the Jus-tices of the Peace for the County of Washington, of the District of Columbia, personally appeared HENRY CLAY and WILLIS GREEN, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe the Unite States of America, that is to say, the said HEN-RY CLAY Five Thousand Dollars, and the said WILLIS GREEN Five Thousand Dollars, each to be respectively levied on their bodies, goods, and chattels, lands and tenements, to and for the use of the said United States, if the said HENRY CLAY shall make default in the performance of the conditions underwritten.

The condition of the above Recognizance is such, that if the above named Henry Clay shall keep the peace of the United States towards all J. A. Berry, Dr. F. Storer; Bingham, S. 6 persons, and particularly towards William R. rich; Skowhegan, A. F. Parlin. persons, and particularly towards WILLIAM R. KING, then this Recognizance shall be void, otherwise of full force and virtue in Law.

Acknowledged before us. B. R. MORSEL, J. P. W. THOMPSON, J. P.

A true copy.
Attest: W. BRENT, Cl'k

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throp Street, a large assortment of SCHOOL ges have been received, price 12 pages for BOOKS, comprising all the varieties in general cent, or 300 tracts of four pages each, for own use, together with MISCELLANEOUS and PE-

is very uncertain which of these men would prove the greatest and which the least curse to this coun-try. And it is taking a responsibility on yourself

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JOB PRINTING neatly executed at short no tice, and on reasonable terms.

The Subscriber would be grateful for any en-

couragement from his interior, will endeavor to give satisfaction.

E. ROWELL. couragement from his friends and the public, and Hallowell, June 11, 1844.

that Mr. King has been compelled to contradict it point blank, and we hope the Daily Advertiser will do the same. Both Mr. Clay and Mr. King have given it to the public in writing, that Mr. NEW GOODS.

WATERS, at the Corner Store on Market Square, Augusta, has just received as large an assortment of goods as can be found on the Kennebec; consisting in part of Yellow and White Corn; Genesee and Ohio FLOUR; Northern and Western PORK; LARD; New York and Vermont CHEESE; Hallibut and Cod FISH, Portorigo Havanna Brown, and White Sugars; East Bos ton Loaf, Crush'd, and Powdered do.; Souchong. Ningyong and Green Teas; Spices, Logwood, Redwood, Alum, Indigo, Chocolate and Shells, Molasses, Salæratus, Rice, Old Java, Portocabello and St. Domingo Coffee; Soap, Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars; Brooms, Mats, Raisins, Figs, Oranges and Lemons; Nuts of different kinds; Chemical, Sperm, and common OIL. Nails, Glass, Shovels, Hoes, Knives and Forks, Scythes, Shot, Bed Cords

and Rigging. Also, CROUKERY AND GLASS WARE. Together with Sheetings, Drillings, Yarn, Bat-ting, thin Summer Goods, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Calicoes, Ginghams, Alpacoas, Silk and Fancy Handkerchiefs, Linens, Cambrics, Silk and Twist, Gloves, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES for Cash or country produce.
Augusta, May 17, 1844.

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ENRY B. STANTON, Attorney and Coun sellor at Law No. 10 Series sellor at Law, No. 10 State Street, (up

Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Mas sachusetts, and in the United States' Circuit and District Courts, including all matters in Bank ruptcy, Equity, Admiralty, &c.

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HESE Bitters are particularly serviceal when used alone in all cases of obstantal when used and howels, in chronic affections in the stomach and border, the liver, and all other derangements and diseased state of their derangements. Asthma, Dropsy, Theremann, Indigestion, Pepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, er pepsy, Faintness and neck, and are an excel tions on the face and faces, and are an excelle purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are ken in connection with the Vegetable Pills

The reputation of these Pills stan is unrivally for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, to tiveness, indigestion, dyspepsy and all disorders the stomach: they are so compounded as to slow in their operation, but after they have the contract of the stomach and home. slow in their operation, but after they have the oughly operated upon the stomach and bowels or two pills is sufficient to purge the system in their operation they not only purge and clean the stomach and bowels from every impurity; be strengthen and give new life and vigor to the description of t ANTI-ACID AND CARMINATIVE PREP

This medicine has been successfully used is sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability a hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and a layer &c. plexy, &cc.

RATION.

COUGH MIXTURE. The reputation of this mixture stands unrival for the cure of all coughs proceeding from col asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, & chronic affections of liver which frequently produce, consumption is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTF All who have used this plaster have found in

All who have used this plaster have found it be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, join &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coug colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c. HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER This medicine may be relied upon to give

mediate relief, and its use persevered in, will fect a certain cure of this truly painful and trou some disease. This specific has been used by proprietor in his practice for more than four ears, and he has never known an instance wh

t has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the lich and all of utaneous ERUPTIONS. This ointment is a safe and efficacious rem This ointment is a sale and engeations mena for the cure of Itch and all cutaneous eruptic and for a scald head, one of the worst of hum It is a sure remedy for sores and humors we the face with which children are afflicted, and the face with which children are afflicted, and the face with which children are afflicted.

without leaving a scar, observing in all case take according to accompanying directions, anti-cruptive or cooling powder. ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWD A sure remedy for inflamation of the blood other fluids from which proceeds the St. Antho Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of skin.

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Address Nathan Wood, Portland, Maine. orders will be promptly attended to-August, 1844.

New England Anti-Slave Tract Depository.

A T H. WATERS'S STORE, AUGUST Tracts for weekly distribution in Kenne Somerset, Franklin, and Oxford Counties, now ready for delivery. The N. E. A. S. I Association designs publishing a Tract for week during the year as fact extlanguage. week during the year, as fast as they are ed, the publishing Agent in Boston wilf forw throp Street, a large assentiment of SCHOOL.

No. 1—Poems on Slavery, by Longfellow, No. 2—Loyal National Repeal Association Daniel O'Connell's Address to the Repeal ciation of Cincinnati, Ohio, 12 pages.

No. 3.—The Missouri compromise on the tention of the Slave Power; by Gen. James

Poleton of Portland, 4 pages.

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ing and impressive. At the close of the religious services in the af-

place. One of them is from members of the Trinitarian church in Fitchburg, signed by Rev. Philo

of the cause in which we are engaged.

As to the other subjects touched upon in these two petitions, that is, the declaration we are re-quested to make as to slavery, and the measures we are requested to adopt, the committee are unable to recommend any thing more, and they think the board would not be inclined to do any thing more than to refer the petitioners to the reports which have been made and unanimously accepted on the same subjects at previous meetings. In those reports, the board have set forth as plainly jects, and the principles which have governed their proceedings. They have stated, what is never to be forgotten, that the board was established and incorporated for the express purpose of propagating the gospel in heathen lands, by supporting missionaries and diffusing a knowledge of the sa-cred Scriptures; that the board have confined themselves to to this one great object; and that a regard to our sacred trust requires us to pursue the object with undivided zeal, and not to turn aside from it, or mix any other concerns with it. And we still think that the Lord of missions and the Saviour of the world, will approve of this deliberate purpose of ours and this course of action,

absurdity, and would plunge us into difficulties from which we could not be easily extricated. It will not, we trust, be overlooked, that in re

of views, the board can do nothing beyond this.

The prudential committee, the secretaries, and

work of the salvation of men, and the approaching for sale, that the slave market will be depressed the funds. That eye, while gazing on the intensity sky,

One bright new star looked out from its lone sphere;

We know no name to call the stranger by,
So give it thine, and deemed that thou wert near.

We know no name to call the stranger by,
So give it thine, and deemed that thou wert near.

We know no name to call the stranger by,
So give it thine, and deemed that thou wert near.

We know no name to call the stranger by,
So give it thine, and deemed that thou wert near.

We know no name to call the stranger by,
So give it thine, and deemed that thou wert near.

We know no name to call the stranger by,
So give it thine, and deemed that thou wert neared. How desolate was earth!

In behalf of the committee,

THE AMERICAN BOARD-CLOSING SES-SION-SLAVERY.

The closing session of the present meeting of

by the Rev. Mr. Southgate; and in devotional ex-When I sent you Dr. Wood's report on the anti

rvants, but as the masters rather of the churches. One thing more. The last memorial called the attention of the board to the fact of slaveholders In reply to this, Dr. Woods, in behalf of the committee, states that they ' have made use of all the the case.' In reading this, Dr. Woods stated, verthat mission, he was before the committee, and stated frankly the facts as they existed in those churches. As, however, the committee had not full and definite information from the other missions, they asked to have the subject continued to another year, before a final and decisive report is Now, that missionary stated to that committee, as he had before and has since stated to others, that in the mission churches among the Choctaws there are quite a number of slaveholders and slaves; that in one of them, at least, nearly or quite one-third of the members are not converted Indians, as the public have generally supposed, but converted negro slaves, some of whose Indian masters are in the same church. Yet with these facts, and some others before them, on this best of authority, the committee unanimously report, and the board unanimously adopt it—' that so far as they are at present informed, they see no

Christ-that to receive such, in certain cases, to primitive more false,) and when the year comes round, Dr. board's doing so, and coming to the general conprediction; and unless the discussions referred to should work some marvellous changes, I expect